The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 176. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 7-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Sept 27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th .	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5806	6th Nov	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.,
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta .. A&C	7) *	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A S 1		21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	48	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	6	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

FIRE, LIFE MARINE, PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hammam St., Fort.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 26th Sept.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 29th Sept.	11 a.m.	† P.D.
KASARA ..	1195,	Th. 2nd Oct.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M.

* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. & C.M.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Tuesday 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA ..	3306	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

25th September, 1913.
161

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

J. S. Haskell Esq. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

BANKING.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay) Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia" Telephone No, 42.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
44, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OILCO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each.	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912.	26	4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology.	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22	8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment.	15	12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15	12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15	12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynaecological Surgery	18	12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat.	18	12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12	0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics.	15	12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach.	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo".
—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of—to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova* when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the world's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

THE BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in bygone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber Mendelssohn and Chopin delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external casework speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."
353—A—6

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„	2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„	3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long ...	„ 50	„	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, TRANSIT, MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS.

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

Office: - **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.—ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.—Commencing pay Rs. 550, maximum pay Rs. 750, by annual increments of Rs. 40. In addition, such local other allowances as may be admissible under the Company's Rules will be paid.

No application will be considered unless the applicant has served for at least six years in a responsible position in an Indian Railway Accounts Office. In considering applications special weight will be attached to experience in Construction and Open Line Expenditure Audit.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1913, and should be addressed to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

BAKER.—WANTED for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced BAKER, able to make Cakes, and Confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE SECRETARY,
Quetta Club, Quetta.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED a thoroughly competent PRINTER and ENLARGER, accustomed to good work. Apply stating age, experience and Salary required to

G. W. LAWRIE & Co.,
Nani Tal.

WANTED—GOOD ROOM and BATHROOM, unfurnished, without board. Fort or within easy reach by rail or tram. Box. 73, c/o., "Bombay Chronicle." 0508

WANTED a EUROPEAN BAND MASTER. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required, to

THE BAND PRESIDENT,
130th K. G. O. Baluchis,
(J. R.) Multan.

WANTED a qualified and well experienced MINING PROSPECTOR, for the Tonk State. Salary according to qualifications. For further particulars apply stating experience and salary required to

STATE COUNCIL,
Tonk.

WANTED immediately a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR on a salary from Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 p. m. according to qualifications, for a Railway construction. Only those experienced in the work need apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

D. C. VARMA,
Executive Engineer,
Bilimora Sara Railway,
Bilimora.

WANTED One good and thoroughly experienced MACHINEMAN to work on treadle machine in a large Printing Press. Salary Rs. 15 with overtime. Good prospect for a reliable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE MANAGER,
"Jubbulpore Post" Press,
Jubbulpore.

WANTED—A smart, intelligent and reliable European CARRIAGE and WAGON INSPECTOR for the North-Western Railway. Pay Rs. 230 rising to Rs. 275 per mensem with further prospects. Good Carriage Wagon experience on an Indian Railway essential. No one over 40 years of age need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to.

CARRIAGE and WAGON SUPDT.,
N. W. Railway,
Moghalpura (Punjab).

WANTED for six months, or more, a EUROPEAN CLERK for the Confidential Branch of the Central India Agency Office, Indore, on pay Rs. 125—50 per mensem with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem if applicant has knowledge of Shorthand. Knowledge of noting, drafting, and typing essential. Preference will be given to Secretariat men.

Apply

FIRST ASSISTANT TO
The Agent to the Governor-General
Indore.

FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

FOR SALE—ONE HYDRO EXTRACTOR in working condition useful for Bleachers and Dyers and for Sugar refiners. For details Apply to the Manager, Khattau Makanji Mills, Byculla. 0487

FOR SALE in Mussoorie DOVE COT, close to Caineville School, and within easy approach of Christ Church and the Library and principal places of business and amusement. Situated in a healthy locality with its own grounds. Water and electric lighting laid on. Price Rs. 18,000.

Reasonable offers considered.

Full particulars from R. M. THOMPSON & SON, Mussoorie.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

FOR SALE, one light, smart looking, English LANDAULETTE BODY, richly painted and finished in green, and upholstered in rich green hides. Can be fitted to any Motor Chassis.

(2) One TOURING BODY in excellent condition, with hood, double folding Windscreen, and two extra seats. Richly painted and finished in Royal Blue. Can be fitted to any Motor Chassis.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE & SON,
Coach & Motor Body Builders,
747, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE Ten Rupee. Clemak Safety Razor and blades, etc. New Condition, Rs. 6-0-0.

300. Sherwood Rifle, Detachable barrel, globe-foresight, two cases, and cartridges. Excellent condition and very accurate. Cost Rs. 110, Rs. 75-0-0.

Ship'e Surgeon's Major Instrument Case. Unused Cost Rs. 75. Rs. 55-0-0.

Unused Surgical Instruments, General, Gynæcological and Obstetnical Particulars from

DR. J. ROBINSON,
Sohagpur, C.P.

FOR SALE.—1.—br. aus m. WIMMERA, I. P. A.C. rising 8.

2.—br aus m. AMPULLA, I. P. A. C., rising 8.

3.—g a g TAUTZ, I. P. A. C. 8 years.

All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament. For trial, and further particulars, apply

LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House,
Kirkee Poona.

FOR SALE, one little used 25 H. P. 4 Cylinder PAIGE CAR with a five-seated Touring Body, Cape Cart Hood, Glass Screen, five lamps, horn, jack pump, tools, etc. Good as new, belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. Price Rs. 3,500. Reasonable offer considered. Can be seen at Hashmat Mahal, Chowpatty. Apply to

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—Wanted two bachelors or married couple to occupy large spare room with two broad verandahs and bathroom, E. L. & F. in large flat on Apollo Bunder with or without board. Apply Box No. 71 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0497

TO BE LET.

A GOOD OFFICE on Murzban Road. Rent Rs. 250.

A FLAT in Jenkins house Rent Rs. 115.

A FLAT in Roosevelt House. Rent Moderate.

A FLAT IN Gymkhana Chambers. Rent Rs. 185.

A FLAT in Waterloo Mansions Rent Rs. 230.

A SHOP in Waterloo Mansions for Rs. 335 and another for Rs. 600.

A FLAT on the Ground floor East of Rafiya Manzil .Rent Rs. 245.

A FLAT on the ground floor. West of Rafiya Manzil. Rent Rs. 250.

A FLAT on the ground floor in Arthur House. Rent Rs. 125.

For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath rooms best, sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling. Quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent, Rs. 135.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611. 0492

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

LOST.

LOST—Between Carnac Bridge and Kalbadevi a DIPLOMA of MIDWIFERY and NURSERY of Janabai Rohde. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to owner c/o Mandvi, Improvement Trust Chawl.

PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882 (COMPANIES ACT).

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE, PUNJAB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, on Tuesday the 30th September 1913, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of the winding up of the above named Company.

All the Shareholders are requested to attend. Those unable to do so will kindly send in their proxies in the annexed form to the Head Office of the Company, 48 hours before the time notified for holding the meeting to enable the office to register them in time.

By order of the Board,
DEOKI NAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0501

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 5th January, 1914, at the stations and places below noted. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ambala, Lahore Cantonment, Rawalpindi, Secunderabad, Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli, Ajmere, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad, Aden, Maymy, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, and Mandalay.

(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.

(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

BRUCE SETON, Bt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General,
Indian Medical Service.
Simla, 24th Sept., 1913.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NO. 3594.

IN continuation of this Office Notification, dated the 1st September, 1911, notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their ordinary monthly meeting proposed to be called for Thursday the 13th November, 1913, to take into their consideration the following amended draft Bye-laws relating to Milch Cattle Stables proposed to be made under Section 461 (f), (g), and (h), of the said Act:—

(1) "A license-holder shall not use for keeping Milch Cattle, any stable on the licensed premises which does not fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

(a) its height shall be not less than twelve feet measured from the floors of stalls to the wall-plate;

(b) it shall have an open space of not less than fifteen feet in width all round it, such width to be measured from the outer sides of the external posts;

(c) its floor surface shall be at least one foot higher than the mesne level of such surrounding open space, and its situation shall be such as to admit of its being properly drained into a drain or place legally set apart for the discharge of drainage;

(d) it shall be open on all sides to such surrounding open space, but may be fitted with such screens or weather boards as the Commissioner may in each case approve;

(e) it shall be so constructed as to afford floor space not less than twelve and a half feet in length by five feet in breadth for each cow or buffalo to be stabled therein, such space to be inclusive of space occupied by any manger, central or side drain, or central passage."

(2) "A person shall not erect a new stable for Milch Cattle belonging to dairy-men or milk-sellers within a distance of 15 feet from any street or 25 feet from any dwelling house."

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said amended Bye-laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said Bye-laws on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, will by himself or his counsel attorney or agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of annas two per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0507

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LATE LT. COLONEL C. H. H. GOUGH,

SUPERINTENDENT, REMOUNT DEPOT, AHMEDNAGAR.

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be submitted to the Undersigned, not later than the 20th October, 1913, after which date no claims will be entertained.

F. D. HUNT, Major, A.V.C.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar, 24th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria, last endorsed to Sorabji Cursetji Divecha and Certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

TENDERS are invited up to 30th instant for the supply of NEW HESSIAN GUNNIES for one year for full pressed bales of cotton for the Companies' factories at Barsi, Bhawnagar, Bhusawal, Broach, Basein, Dhulia, Hubli, Jalgaon, Jamod, Kajgaon, Akot, Amraoti, Julgaon, Dondaiche, Khamgaon, and Wadwan. Every Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. For particulars about size, quality, terms, etc., enquire at the Companies' office. The Companies do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Indian Cotton Company, Ld.,
New Berar Company, Ld.
Bombay, 25th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. H. J. VARDON & CO., Motor & General Engineers and Commission Agents, of 4, Albert Road, Allahabad, beg to announce to the general public that they have in addition to their Motor-works opened out "Coach-building Shoeing and Breaking-in Horses and Auctioneering," under the personal supervision of the well known carriage builder, Mr. T. Andrews, who is an expert in the trade. Mr. Andrews has had an English training and has served for many years in a well-known coach-building firm at Calcutta and until quite recently as Works Manager of Messrs. Louis deSouza & Co., Carriage-builders, etc., of Allahabad. The General Public will do well to send their carriages, etc., to us for repairs and attention. Charges moderate. Workmanship guaranteed. Patronage solicited.

H. J. VARDON & CO.
Allahabad, 15th Sept. 1913.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1913, for the supply of steam coal for the Cawnpore Municipal Board for the years 1914-5, 1915-6, 1916-7, or in the alternative for the year 1914-15 only. The average annual quantity required is 5,000 tons approximately.

2. Tenders should be submitted enclosed in duplicate sealed covers addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, the outer cover being superscribed "Tender for Coal."

3. Tenders must show—

(a) The calorific value with a full description and analysis of the coal offered.

(b) Price per ton F. O. R. at the Colliery.

(c) Railway freight from the Colliery to the Municipal Coal Siding, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore.

4. The conditions of the contract may be obtained on reference to the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore.

5. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. G. ALEXANDER,
Municipal Engineer.
Cawnpore, 24th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Conservator of Forests, S. C., is prepared to select and nominate five Stipendiary Students for the Forest Ranger's Course of 1914-16 at the Forest College and Research Institute, Dehra Dun, as under:—

2 for service in the Northern Circle,
1 for service in the Central Circle and
2 for service in the Southern Circle.

2. Candidates should be not less than 18 or more than 23 years of age on the 1st of April, 1914.

3. They must have passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 5, Clause V of the Rules printed on pages 273-76 of Part 1 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 20th February, 1913.

4. Candidates from each of the Northern, Central and Southern Circles should appear in person with the necessary certificates before the Conservators of the respective Circles in their offices at Bandra, Poona and Karwar respectively, on 20th October, 1913, at 12 noon.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from any of the offices of the Conservators, Northern, Central and Southern Circles.

T. R. BELL,
Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 25th September, 1913.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Rayapuram, up to 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1913, for the supply of 3,000 tons of first class teak timber in logs.

2. Forms of tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER" and addressed to the AGENT, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Rayapuram.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. The amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M and S. M. Railway Co., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent with the tender. Earnest money will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained towards the security required from the successful tenderer.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of the tender; failing this his deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself accept the lowest or any tender.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

at 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

A PATHICOLOUR DRAMA.

A three act drama after a celebrated French Novel, presented by some of the leading French actors and actresses. ENTITLED

"L'Homme Qui Assassina"
OR
"DELIVERED BY DEATH."

A remarkable film which is

A WORK OF ART

TRAVELS IN CAUCASUS.

(Another Colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest).

Commencing Saturday 27th.

The most marvellously clever Troupe of Japanese acrobats,

THE EGAWA TROUPE.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.

Matinee at 5 p.m.
on
Sunday 28th
CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.
PICTURES
(WHOLE SERIES.)

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, LEATHER. GOODS, WASTE COTTON. AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Railway station, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 6th October, 1913, for the supply of Stores required for the Broad and Metre gauge systems for the year 1914, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Assistant Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of miscellaneous Stores Parel delivery.

Form No. 2 consists of miscellaneous Stores Ajmer delivery.

Forms Nos. 3 and 4 Cotton waste Bombay and Ajmer delivery.

Forms Nos. 5 and 6 Oil Kerosine, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the 6 tenders, without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract, the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order." Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum, will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of his accepted tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer, or to such samples submitted by Tenderers which are approved of by Chief Storekeeper.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER OF MOTOR-CYCLES 1913 MODELS.

THE famous F. N. MOTOR CYCLES, 2¼ and 5-6 Horse power, 4 Cylinder, and Single Cylinder. Both models shaft driven and with 2 Speed Gears. Hand Controlled Free Engine Clutch. Two Lever Carburettors, Bosch Waterproof Magnetos, 4 Cylinder model, as above, packed in crate and f. o. r. Madras, Rs. 900 nett. Single Cylinder lightweight models Rs. 700 nett cash. Also 3 only, 4 Cylinder, 1913 model complete and in perfect order as above but shop-soiled or demonstration models, offered at specially reduced prices. The above offer will be open only a short time and whilst our stock is being cleared to make room for 1914 models. It will not be repeated under any circumstances. Full particulars and Catalogues from the Sole Indian Agents:

OAKES & Co., Ltd.,
Motor Engineers,
Mount Road Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-night! To-night!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature—Film

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA.

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

showing
MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.
THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

ZULULAND. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN. (Exciting American Drama)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15,
PRIZE SHOWS—*Sat, & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
300

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTO AND DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURE POST CARD, CHRISTMAS CARDS, BINOCULARS OF BEST-MAKE AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., lying in the Shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Babajee Sukharam & Co., Insolvents, situate opposite The Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th and SATURDAY the 27th, and SUNDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the Photo and Drawing materials, Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Binoculars of best-make, and Shop furniture, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT MAHOMED HAJI JAMAL IN A GINNING FACTORY AT SIPRI BAZAR, JHANSI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 68 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester), diameter 15in., Stroke 32in., one Lancashire Boiler, 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 Donkey Pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR 2/3 SHARE IN A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Mahipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and another Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.), The Right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the following Vacant piece of land on the premises at Matunga near the Leper Asylum.

PARTICULARS:—The right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the vacant piece of land situate at Matunga on the East of the public Road from Sion to Bombay near the Matunga Leper Asylum and admeasuring 4761 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/1105 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 472 and New No. 210 and which is bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on the East by a vacant piece of land on the West by the aforesaid Sion to Bombay Road, on the North by the public passage and on the South partly by a vacant piece of land and partly by a Portuguese Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture of a European gentleman:—Wardrobe, cupboard, dining table, dinner waggon, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, crockery-ware, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General:—Unserviceable goods such as canvas, and drill bags, leather delivery and cash bags, etc., etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman:—Good collection of old and seldom obtainable Silver coins. Good opportunity for coin collectors.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 251

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SUNDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, ORGAN, COOKING STOVE, CARRIAGES AND HORSE, ETC.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow in the compound of Ripon Mills, on Haines Road, Byculla, valuable and substantial English drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and other makers such as English silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suite by Wimbridge, English marble top mirrored cabinets, English light and low chairs, rich Jardineers, French made 13 stops Organ, dining room table and chairs, dumbwaiter sideboard, rich glass, crockery and platedware, mirrored blackwood Almirah in 4 pieces, writing table, rich Brussels carpets, solid brass as well as iron and brass single and double bedsteads, blackwood and iron Baba cradles, panel door clothes and gown presses, mirrored chest of drawer, marble top wash-hand tables, hat stands, easy and rocking chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, rich pictures table and wall ornaments, large lot of lampware, gas cooking stove, cooking utensils, Singapore cane furniture, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m., (S.T.)

1 English comfortable bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred Landau by Windower.
1 Rubber-tyred Ladies' Buggy by Scott.
1 Handsome piebold grey Horse going in harness.

The property of D. S. SAKLATWALLA Esq., Manager, Ripon Mills.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1913. 257

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1138.]

Patron.
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council.
James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

326.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTNS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

304

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATE ON MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction near Plot No. 7, the following very valuable Building plots for a period of 99 years.

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 feet to Jambli Street.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site, having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road, adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot No. 4, Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds. This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongre Street, and a second frontage to the level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot No. 5, Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view.

For further particulars auction and Building condition, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 336 of 1911.

Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and another

vs.

Maneckbai, widow, and others.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Cooverbai widow of Dayal Bhimji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a large lot of jewellery consisting of gold, pearl, and diamond ornaments, such a pearl and ruby nose ring of very large and medium size pearls; pearl necklace of 5 strings, perals bangles and raifus, gold bangles, gold necklaces, nose rings, ear, drops, chains, "tulka-sankli," tun numnyas, kadas, pearl necklace with red and green stones, Kanthis, chudas mondalya, mohunmala poches, ear-rings, sanklas, small pieces of diamonds, Ram Navmi, gold buttons, sleeve-links, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, opposite the Bombay Club and next to the Paper Currency Bank, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome, teak and black wood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard black wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, parian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and ball lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one 1-4, 1-2, and 3-4 hour chiming clock by Marks, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box with refregarator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oilpaintings, one electric fan and lamp with battery, English palm stands gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Norton Esq., Consul of the U. S. of America and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Handsome strong, rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass, fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at DeLisle Road, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, the whole of the building materials of the following chawls:—

Case No. 20, Ward No. 2408 and Street No. 249 De Lisle Road, a two storied frame structure which was formerly belonging to Bai Dolatbai widow of Behram Murzban Irani.

Case No. 21, Ward No. 2410 (1) and Street No. 253-55-75 at, DeLisle Road, a two storied structure (frame building) which was formerly belonging to Mr. Jamshedji Cawasji Toddiwala.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate at Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the following 4 plots in one lot on the premises for a period of 999 years:—

Plots Nos: 13, 14, 15 and 78 in one whole lot admeasuring about 1,660 square yards:—This is a most excellent choice plot abutting on the Null Bazar market line, situate on the Standhurst Road Etate (East), having frontages of about 153 feet on Koja Street, or about 134 feet on Saudhurst Road and about 49 feet on Duncan Read, most centrally situated in the enormous traffic part of the city.

The above plot is most suitable for a cloth, vegetable or any other miscellaneous market.

Shops will be allowed on this plot and nahanies will also be allowed near the room.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th September, 1913. 254

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 23

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £88½; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value Detmoll, nyanza.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship. 53½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54¼; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46¼; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers firm, Linseed Calcutta 46½; firm Sep.-Oct.; London, sellers.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nominal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-3½; Sep.-Oct.; Buyers firm.

Wheat Australian.—South Australian 36½; Jan.-Feb.; done. Victorian. 36½; Jan.-Feb.; done. New South Wales. 36½; Jan.-Feb.; done.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet; only small Biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-10½; sellers Jan.-March; steady but very quiet. German Beet-root 88% 9-8½; sellers September; opened firm and dearer closed quiet, 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.B. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet and little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; C. & F. Bombay 11-9; Sep.-Oct.; nominal quiet. Java Sugar market unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg done firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18-9; Sep.-Oct.; Hull value steady.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 25

923. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class wi parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

924. *Miniaure Range.*—The Miniaure Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

925. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30 P.M.

926. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters, will immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain

Offg. Adjuntant Bombay Vol.Rifles.

WOMAN IN MAN'S CLOTHES.

APPEAL FROM PRISON CELL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

From a cell in Brooklyn Gaol a young woman named Elizabeth Trondle has addressed a personal appeal to President Wilson to issue to her a special permit allowing her to dress as a man.

The prisoner, a woman of handsome, athletic build, explains that she has been repeatedly arrested for wearing man's clothing and is now in prison because she refused to don woman's dress. She says that as a woman she was obliged to work for 24s. a week and endure many slights and insults, whereas in the garb of a man she obtained employment as a bookbinder at a salary of £3 a week.

"As a man," she writes, "I am better respected and better paid. If I can do man's work, surely it is not a crime for me, a female, to wear man's clothes." President Wilson has not replied to the petition.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in large defect. Day temperature is much above the average; night temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the eastern districts of Rajputana. Night temperature is above the average at most places in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature during day is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts; the minimum is above the average at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in west Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given heavy rain at Masulipatam (1.85") and light to moderate showers in Mysore, the Madras Deccan the Carnatic and on the south Malabar coast. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion to the south of Latitude 16° North.

Rain in local showers is likely in the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and on the Malabar coast. A few falls may occur on the north Madras coast, in the south Konkan, south Hyderabad and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd) ..	93.8	78.5	79	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	96.8	74.8	62	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd) ..	104.3	83.1	39	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101.3	73.0	57	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi ..	93.4	64.8	57	..	24.44	+2.25
Lahore ..	102.4	66.7	54	..	18.09	×3.11
Sirsa ..	101.8	71.5	47	..	17.84	+6.83
Ambala ..	101.5	69.9	53	..	28.21	+5.05
Delhi ..	100.5	76.8	30	..	13.66	—8.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	102.5	77.0	32	..	7.39	—16.06
Mainpuri ..	102.8	72.6	55	..	10.66	—11.80
Jhansi ..	99.6	80.0	44	..	9.64	—23.74
Cawnpore ..	100.6	73.5	45	..	18.82	—12.41
Allahabad ..	100.6	72.5	56	..	22.36	—10.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi ..	86.5	77.0	87	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer ..	90.1	78.2	63	..	11.16	—7.49
Jaipur ..	98.2	77.1	49	..	12.71	—8.69
Kotah ..	98.1	81.6	54	..	15.62	—10.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.0	72.0	76	..	38.37	+25.25
Dwarka ..	87.8	78.2	78	..	17.35	+3.76
Veraval ..	84.1	75.3	82	..	24.55	+7.64
Rajkot ..	93.6	68.8	76	..	27.78	+2.63
Bhavnagar Para. ..	89.0	71.8	78	..	35.95	+16.45
Surat ..	88.9	72.6	84	..	37.14	—1.44
Ahmedabad ..	90.6	74.7	80	..	35.61	+6.97
Deesa ..	90.3	69.9	80	..	35.15	+12.14
Neemuch ..	88.9	71.5	75	..	23.89	—2.74
Indore ..	88.6	68.1	75	..	36.28	+6.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	92.8	77.8	61	..	30.81	—18.63
Saugor ..	91.8	73.1	65	..	22.92	—18.17
Hoshangabad ..	89.1	71.4	76	..	36.31	×7.96
Khandwa ..	90.2	70.1	71	..	38.15	+17.87
Akola ..	93.2	68.5	66	..	26.77	×0.01
Amraoti ..	92.8	69.8	63	..	34.57	+6.77
Nagpur ..	90.6	71.8	60	..	43.25	+1.09
Chanda ..	91.5	71.0	77	..	50.99	+4.62
Raipur ..	92.7	75.6	77	..	35.33	—8.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.8	76.6	84	..	68.36	+0.90
Ratnagiri ..	86.3	73.9	77	..	67.20	—26.68
Mormugao ..	82.5	74.7	93	..	83.14	—1.61
Karwar ..	82.7	73.5	95	..	83.83	—25.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92.4	66.6	68	..	14.29	—3.70
Ahmednagar ..	88.1	67.0	79	..	20.69	+3.77
Poona ..	85.5	65.3	84	..	23.53	×4.36
Sholapur ..	91.3	74.1	59	..	11.90	—9.36
Bijapur ..	90.2	71.3	74	..	10.84	—2.28
Belgaum ..	79.3	62.5	90	..	33.11	—3.69
Aurangabad ..	87.4	69.0	61	..	21.27	—2.24
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	90.9	72.7	73	..	36.89	+1.85
Hyderabad ..	90.3	72.7	77		??	??
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84.8	74.8	91	0.03	83.88	—23.35
Calicut ..	85.3	77.1	89	..	70.69	—16.60
Cochin ..	87.2	74.2	86	0.59	68.15	—2.87
Colombo ..	87.5	72.5	92	..	13.27	—6.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	95.8	72.2	85	1.85	11.56	—10.79
Bellary ..	92.0	72.3	83	0.30	4.80	—4.6
Cuddapah ..	98.5	74.0	77	0.02	5.66	—12.72
Madras ..	93.0	77.0	80	..	5.66	—9.25
Bangalore ..	81.8	66.3	95	0.54	11.84	—5.78
Coimbatore ..	92.4	71.8	77	..	3.19	—1.96
Trichinopoly.	98.6	72.3	74	0.80	3.27	—6.97
Negapatam..	93.7	76.7	83	..	7.12	—2.82

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

There has been a further decrease of rainfall in northeast India, but many stations in the west and south of the peninsula report rain. Temperature remains high in the neighbourhood of Agra where a maximum of one hundred and three degrees occurred yesterday. The air is also very dry in the same region. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore and Madras-Deccan; fairly general in Upper Burma, the north Madras coast; local in Assam and southeast Madras.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the North West Frontier Province, southeast of Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Malabar. Principal amounts:—Port Blair one inch; Kyakpyu one and half; Akyab two; Cuttack and Jagdalpur three-quarters; Salom three; Kurnool and Nellore a half, Musulipatam two; Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 23rd September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·831
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	76.8
Dew Point	"	74.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	85.8
Minimum do. do. ..	"	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		W,SSE SE WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	95
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month		5·50
Total fall during year		68·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 24th September.. ..		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th September 1913 was 30 068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN. MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 Day of week.	Day of month.		High water Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on sill. ft in
	Sept.			
Wed.	24		5 37	24 10
			4 46	23 7
Thurs.	25		6 51	25 2
			6 28	23 9
Fri.	26	m	8 10	26 0
			7 57 a	24 9
Satur.	27	m	9 0	27 1
			9 6 a	26 2
Sun.	28	m	9 44	28 0
			10 1 a	27 8
Mon.	29	m	10 25	28 9
			10 49 a	28 11
Tues.	30	m	11 5	29 2
			11 35 a	29 9

1913 Day of week	Day of month.		Low water Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on sill. in
	Sept.			
Wed.	21		11 37	22 1
			11 16	18 6
Thurs.	25		1 42 a	21 3
		m	0 51	18 2
Fri.	26		2 29 a	20 0
Satur.	27	m	2 8	17 6
			3 10 a	15 5
Sun,	28	m	3 8	16 9
			3 50 a	16 11
Mon.	29	m	3 58	16 2
			4 29 a	15 6
Tues.	30	m	4 43	15 10
			5 7 a	14 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
24. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m
25. (Thurs)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34 m
26. (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33 m
27. (Satur.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32 m
28. (Sun.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31 m
29. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
30. (Tues.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15.9m. P. M. Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M. New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M. First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m A. M.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Mc Carthy, charged Mirdad Majid, a Pathan, with being in possession of eighty grains of cocaine without a license. He was searched on suspicion by Inspector Pandit in his house in Bhandari Street. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Consols 2½%	73⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25½
Rentes 3%	89
Berlin Cheques on London	20·41
Bar Silver Spot	28 9-16
" 2 months hence ..	28⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by china selling	
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½% 17 April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 375,000 for Egypt.	
Transfers Madras Rs 20 000 ⅛ 5-32	
Transfers Calcutta Rs 1.000 ⅛ 5-32	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. ..	4 7-16
" Fine Tarde Bills 3 months ..	4½
" Fine Tarde Bills 6 m st ..	4⅞
Bar Gold (per oz.) " " " ..	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	2¼
Interest 7 day market loans	2¼

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 24.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market, at the opening presented a firm tone and an improvement of about an anna was noticed over yesterday's closing rate, but at the close it remained weak. The opening rate was Rs. 95-2, it gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-3, but closed at Rs. 95-0-6. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about annas three up. Business done was on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented the same tendency which had ruled yesterday. The main business was centered in the Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares. Though the market stood firm in the morning the closing tone displayed weakness of big holders.

Fazuls improved and touched Rs. 595 in the morning but closed at Rs. 580 for October.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 570 to Rs. 556-4 for October.

Madhavjis declined to Rs. 1,305 for October.

Standards touched Rs. 1,432-8 for Mahurat but closed at Rs. 1,422-8.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,042-8, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,580, Colabas to Rs. 1,457-8 for October delivery.

Finalys receded to Rs. 321-4 and Swans to Rs. 281-4 for October.

Crescents stood steady at Rs. 120.

Currimbhais improved to Rs. 247-8 for October.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 65-12.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 85-12 for October.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 24.

Exchange rates are unchanged. The market is very firm but to-day's transactions were on an extremely limited scale.

Government paper opened at Rs. 95-3 and closed at Rs. 95-2, the quotation for small lots being Rs. 95-8 and Rs. 95-7.

Business in the share market is of a mixed character no appreciable change in values being recorded.

Raw jute is at Rs. 87 per bale with a weakening tendency.

In Calcutta piece-goods market some activity is being exhibited in ready goods, prices being firm in sympathy with the trend of the raw material.

Better prospects in the bazaar have led to substantial enquiries for forward delivery, but exorbitant Manchester prices prevent business. There is better bazaar demand for grey shirtings at advancing rates. Prices are quite firm for dhooties. Yarn stocks are now on the move, values being much firmer in this department than they were last week.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 24.

The American markets continue to soar higher, and we learn by telegraphic advices to-day that there is a more hopeful feeling about anti-futures Legislation. We were confident from the beginning that the Clarke's Bill will fall to the ground, it is nothing else than a misdirected energy on the part of the ambitious but poorly informed legislators. If this Bill is carried to a logical conclusion the newspaper would have no right to take money in advance for a year's subscription, for it would be selling something that did not exist. Let this Bill be once killed and buried deep under the ground so that it may no more attack the trade than we might hear the rustle of the Eagle's wing as cotton soars upward to the Goddess of Liberty, for its contractual rights. All shorts as well as speculators and manipulators will furiously compete with the spinners for a commodity which measured by the laws of Supply and Demand will be found inadequate.

We can give our readers history but not prophecy. In August, 1910, how eagerly and with what flurry every hoop of every available bale of American cotton in sight was twisted in New York, when prices reached 20 cents for spot.

Not only this but Bears must bring back to their memories the advance of cotton incident to the Russian-Japanese war, or Spanish-American war, or any other war.

The following extract from a leading American journal about testing grades of cotton will interest the local spinners as well as the members of Bombay Cotton Trade Association who are responsible for establishing grades of Indian growth.

TESTING GRADES OF COTTON.

Government Making Experiments at West Raleigh, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (Special).

During the coming year a series of tests on the standard grades of cotton. Government classification, will be made at the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, West Raleigh, N. C., which will be of the utmost importance to the cotton buyer, cotton manufacturer and farmer.

These tests will be made by the Agricultural Technologist and his experts, in co-operation with the above Textile Department, to determine the various types and amount of waste in each of the five full grades of cotton on each of the various machines used in the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The A. & M. College Textile Department, which is a fully equipped textile school, has been selected by the United States Government because of its excellent equipment and facilities for making the tests. To still further increase the facilities for this work, the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I., has placed in the school one of their latest spinning frames. The Southern Novelty Company, Hartsville, S. C., have also donated the paper tubes which will be used for the roving.

Other experiments have been made during the past year for the Government to demonstrate how a small amount of a poor grade of cotton when mixed with a good grade of cotton at the gin will affect the cotton in all its processes of manufacture. These tests on the machinery in the above school are of special value to the textile students of that institution as well as to the general cotton industry of the country.

Thomas Nelson, director of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, says of these experiments: "These tests should be valuable, because the foreign matter contained in these grades will be carefully ascertained. In regard to the experiments mentioned, the United States Government, Department of Agriculture, mixed at the gin one part colored cotton, nine parts white cotton, the colored cotton representing a poor grade of cotton. A quantity of this mixed cotton was sent to our Textile Department and was put through all the various processes of manufacturing. A bobbin of filling made from this cotton shows clearly the effect of a mixing of poor cotton with a good cotton at the gin. As these are frequent occurrences at the gin, it is well to emphasize the evil effects of such mixings."

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms) ..	..	264	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	276	..	..	Do
Do. ..	27?	..	..	25-12-13
Do. ..	274	..	..	25-11-13
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)..	275	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandeish	299	..	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	316	..	..	Do
Do. do.	285	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomras, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purlani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	328½	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	296	Ready.
Westerns, Churke ..	..	..	298	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	311	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..		301	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

It is understood that a conference of the Divisional Commissioners of Bengal will be held shortly at Darjeeling, when the question of the prevalence of dacoities, ordinary and political, will be discussed.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., Officiating Assistant Director of Medical Services, Bangalore and Southern Brigades, is detailed to proceed to Maymyo to assume the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services in the Burma Division.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK. Sep. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	82.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13.47 Previous closing price 13·31.

Futures at New York Jan. 13·36 Previous closing price. 13·19.

Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and on unfavorable weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.60 Previous price 13-55

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-16 Previous price 13 3-8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13·43 Previous price 13.40.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·52 Previous price 13.38

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	61½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	20,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged Fair demand.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Irregular unsettled

Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing

Mid. Americans	7·81 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·20 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·46 Jan. 13·39

New York Official noon call Oct. 13 46 Jan 13·38

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·45 Jan. 13·55

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-4
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	18 9
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11¾
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers	Nominal
Months	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's ..	11½
Water Twist American 40's ..	12⅛
Mule Twist American 40's ..	1 ?
Mule Twist American 50's ..	13½
Mule Twist American 60's ..	1 ?
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	7,1-8
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17⅛
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18⅝

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Firm & advancing

" "Cloths":—Strong & advancing

Weft American 54's	12 1-2
" Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns":— ..	quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11 1-8
" 32's B.	11¼
" 36's W. T. C.	11⅜
" 36's B.	11½
" 42's	12⅛
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" Egyptian 80's	22

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7 35	7·36
O. N.	7 28	7·28
N. D.	7·19	7·20
D. J.	7·19	7·20
J. F.	7·19	7·20
F. M.	7·9	7·20
M. A.	7.20	7.20
A. M.	7 20	7·20
M. J.	7.20	7·20
J. J.	7 18	7·18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated	7,000
Total Imports	15,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
S O.	7 36	7·36
O. N.	7 28	7·28
N. D.	7 20	7·19
D. J.	7·20	7·19
J. F.	7 20	7·19
F. M.	7 20	7·19
M. A.	7·20	7·19
A. M.	7 20	7·19
M. J.	7 20	7·19

CABLE RATE REDUCTIONS.

SERVICE TO THE EAST.

The following are the reduced Press and ordinary cable rates which have been brought into effect by the Eastern Telegraph Company between Europe and the Far East on September 1:

EASTERN AND EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANIES.

	Press.	Ordinary
China—Macao	—	3-9
" Other places ..	1-2 (from 1-5½)	3-6
Hong Kong	1-2	3-6
Japan and Formosa ..	1-3 (from 1-7)	3-11
Dutch Indies and Dutch Borneo ..	1-2	3-7
Phillipines—Luzon—Manilla	1-2	3-6
" " Other places ..	—	3-9
" Visazas, Bacolod, Ceb u.and Iloilo	1-4	3-11
" Other places	—	4-3
Straits Settlements—Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Malay State (except Kelantan), and Labuan ..	*0-4½	5d 2-10
Malay States, British North Borneo ..	*0-6	3-2
French Indo China—Cochin China		
" Laos and Cambodge	1-1	3-0
" Poulo Condore ..	—	3-2
" Annam and Tonquin	1-2½	3-8
Siam, via Cape St. James ..	—	3-6
Kelantan	—	3-9
Yap (Caroline Islands) ..	—	4-8
Angaur Islands (Palaos) ..	—	5?

*Announced last year.

It will be recollected says the "Daily Telegraph," that the Empire Press Union has been urging an 8d. per word rate from Pekin and proportionately from Japan for some time past, and has in London backed up for Pekin Correspondent's efforts to obtain lower Far Eastern Press rates. While this rate seems at the moment unattainable, owing to the Russian Government's disinclination, owing to the tharodoarh inclination to accept a smaller proportion of the present rate across its section of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's telegraph line (the competing company, which has a joint-purse arrangement with the Eastern Company), the union will continue their efforts, and these reductions, which have been arranged no doubt at the conference of telegraph administrations and the Government in Tokio recently, are a satisfactory first instalment.

S. S. Ariosto:—The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 4,313 tons, Captain A. E. Booth, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Middlesborough, which port she had left on August 18th, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 24th.

S. S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban Sept. 5
S. S. Ariosto	Booth	Middlesbrough Aug. 18
S. S. Geddington Court	Gleghow	Barry Aug. 28
S. S. Vorunaerts	Clienak	Kobe Aug. 24
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi Sept. 22.
S. S. Risalder	Tombs	Java

DEPARTURES.

September 24th.

S. S. Polynessien	Lalande	Marseilles
S. S. Delta	Lemare	Shanghai
S. S. Lindula	Beresford	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday:—

S. S. Ninive	Fey	Hamburg
S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Durban, which port she had left on September 5th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Geddington Court:—The steamer Geddington Court, 2,495 tons, Captain J. M. Gleghow, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Barry, which port she had left on August 28th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vorwaerts:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain S. Clienak, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on August 24th, with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on September 22nd, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lindula:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, 2,883 tons, Captain W. Beresford, sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ninive:—The steamer Ninive, 2,876 tons, Captain A. Fey, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Risalder:—The steamer Risalder, 3,091 tons, Captain J. P. Tombs, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 21st instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 23rd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, September 24th 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed. Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E. City of Colombo	Hannafored	K. N. & Co.
F. Ninive	Key	W. & A. G. & Co.
G. Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
H. Kirkee	Currie	Baill Bros.
M. Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
N. Strathmore	MacMahon	J. F. & Co.
P. Itonus	Plegott	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Lindsay	Scotland	J. F. & Co
2. Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G & Co
3. Koweit	Brewis	Arab steamer
4. Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co.
5. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Caspian	Wright	J. M. & Co
7. Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. M. & Co
8. Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S.N. & Co.
9 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11. Monarch	Clare	W. & A G. & Co
12 & 13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co
14. Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
15. Coboto	Pelligrim	V. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co
Ponani	Nole	B. S. N. & Co

H, W. V. Dt

Linga	Penny	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
Aifeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Aleppo	Jones	J. F & Co.
Avimoor	Koefod	T. Jiwandas.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co.
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co.
Dargin	Donovan	
Geddington Court	Gleghow	P. & O. S. N. Co
Galaval	Scearf	A. G. & Co
Hesenee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co

FIRE-KING.

A NEW CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE.

There was a demonstration at the Byculla Fire Station in the presence of the Chief Engineer and others of the fire-extinguishing capacity of a New Chemical Fire Engine, "Fire King" made by Mr. Das Gupta of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ld., of Calcutta and Bombay. A big fire was made by pouring 8 gallons of tar and kerosene on planks and cotton waste, heaped in a pier and set to blaze. When the fire took a firm hold, the extinguisher was applied. The fire was controlled in a few seconds and extinguished in a minute. The experiment was repeated and with equal success.

The "Fire King" is a handy little machine that can be hung up ready for use for any length of time. We must say, an appliance like this is a necessity to all establishments and mills where there are fire risks. The price being only Rs. 40 it is within reach of all property owners.

We congratulate the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ld., for having brought out this very useful line. We hope the Bombay public will not be slow to appreciate the utility of such an appliance.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 23rd September 1913 should be regarded as a full weather working day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Umar and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J. P. at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, the first with forgery and giving false information to a public servant and the second with abetment thereof at the last municipal by election held in the Fort ward in June last to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. S. Mistry.

Mr. K. Campbell, Bar-at-law instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanga, Pleader, defended the first accused, while the second was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. J. Baptista, Barristers, who were instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

Mr. Cambell made his final address, in the course of which he said that the case was of some importance because of the nature of the offence which was a novel one so far as Bombay was concerned and because it was certainly desirable that it should not be repeated with any frequency in Bombay. The first point he asked the Court to consider was that this was a Municipal prosecution as Mr. Cadell had told them to secure the purity of the elections. That was an important fact and if that was borne in mind, then the greater portion of Mr. Davar's address rested on a fundamental error. Mr. Davar had brought in Dr. Sukhia in some manner and said the case against the second accused was a false one but the evidence had clearly established the prosecution case. The evidence showed that on the election day the two accused were associated together and the first accused had admitted that he was at the booth at 1-30 p.m. The second accused had admitted in his statement that he was at the booth at 12-30 and remained there till 1 p.m., and then returned at 1-30. He also admitted that had had a conversation with Mr. Byramji about Cassum Moti after the challenge. The fact was therefore conclusively proved that same time the barring some interval both the accused were in the booth.

Mr. Campbell then turned to the evidence in the case and commented on it. Coming to Dr. Sukhia's evidence he said, he held no brief for him but he was bound to say that unnecessary abuse was showered on him and he wished to relent the statement that he was a liar. Dr. Sukhia's evidence was clear and was corroborated by Mr. Byramji, whom he confidently asked to treat as an honest and straightforward witness, and Mr. Byramji and asked the Court to believe him. Dr. Sukhia had no concern with the accused and Counsel asked why then should he work up the municipal officers to bring this prosecution and pledge himself to an outrageously false story. In his cross-examination, Dr. Sukhia had told them that he had no unpleasantness with the second accused and the motive of bringing a false case against him therefore disappeared.

Mr. Campbell then commented on the evidence of other prosecution witnesses and pointed out passages where witnesses corroborated each other. As regards discrepancies, he said that the defence could not expect every man to corroborate another exactly in every particular and if every prosecution to be successful was to be absolutely free from discrepancies, he would say that no prosecution if honest would succeed.

Mr. Campbell concluded his remarks that he had made out his case on the facts only if the prosecution evidence was to be believed and he asked the Court to believe that evidence. Counsel then turnd to the question of law and submitted that the polling officer was a public servant and the accused was guilty of giving false information when he said he was the real Cassum Haji Moti. He asked the Court to convict both the accused.

His Worship reserved judgment.

The Howrah C. I. D. are enquiring into the discovery of a packet of 39 revolver cartridges in the compound of Mr. Lewis, of Howrah. It is reported that Mr. Lewis' gardener was digging up a portion of the garden when he came up on the packet.

BOMBAY YACHTING.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

MRS. RUSSELL'S BLUE BIRD.

'A Yankee ship went down the river,
Blow, boys, Blow!
Her lofty spars would make you shiver,
Blow my jolly boys Blow.'

The Yachting season at Home is past. It has been an exceedingly interesting one. In the South the reappearance of His Majesty's cutter yacht Britannia, brought more than usual interest to the Cowes week this year. This beautiful vessel has evidently retained her speed in retirement and many who witnessed her excellent performances against Julnar and "Cariad," were pleasantly reminded of her earlier days on the Solent when she was matched against vessels like Satanita, Valkyrie II, Vigilant, Navahoe, Calluna, and Ailsa. In the North the Clyde fornight was once again a brilliant success. It is pleasing to note that at least two yachts sailed by ladies distinguished themselves. We refer to Gertrude, a 19-24 footer sailed by Miss Eadie, and Ariel, a 6-metre boat the property of Miss D. K. Allan. Both these ladies are yachting enthusiasts. Miss Eadie, has steered her boat to victory in sixty-eight races since 1906, and Miss Allan, has not been less successful with her dainty little sloop Mignon, and other yachts. It is a far cry from the Clyde to Bombay. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club, can carry its history back to the year 1839, but for the first time on record it now has a boat owned by a lady. We refer to Mrs. Russell's 18-footer Blue Bird, now being fitted out to race in C. class. Although this yachtwoman cannot hope to emulate the performance of Miss Eadie on the Clyde in sailing her ship manned by ladies only, she hopes to steer her herself with a mere male on the jib sheets and spinnaker guys. We feel sure that Blue Bird, with a good breeze and her charming owner at the helm will give an excellent account of herself in the coming season. We understand that Capt. Louis Depiere's 18-footer Fickle One, is coming down from Mahomerah shortly to sail under the racing flag of Mr. Begbie. We shall watch this boat's career with interest, and think from what we saw of her earlier in the year that she is likely to prove a valuable addition to C. class, which has lately lost Valkyrie, Jean, Lapwing, and Marie Lousie, which have been sold out of Bombay. Happily our old friend Anna, remains with us and will sail in the handicap class as of yore.

Fitting out for the approaching Bombay season has now begun. Already a little band of yachting enthusiasts are afloat and we notice Cricket, under way almost every evening. To some, her suit of red sails revives pleasant memories of happy days with the Bembridge boats on the Solent. To others it suggests the departed Marie Louise, who has left the ranks of C. class, for the calm water of Gwalior Lake in Central India.

It is to be feared that the proposed Hobart O. D. boats will not take shape this season, nor do we hear of any other new boats that are coming into being; there has alas, been no Yacht building in Bombay this year. At any time there are few facilities for yacht construction at this port. Of late the price of teak has risen fully fifty per cent. which has made the cost of building for the present almost prohibitive.

In B. class, however, we hope to welcome Maudie. This is a beautiful boat well known to yachtsmen on the Clyde where she for many seasons flew the familiar blue and white checkered flag of Mr. George Coats. Always amongst the first of her class in Scottish water she is sure to prove a strong recruit to the somewhat depleted ranks of the R. B. Y. C. We hear she will hoist the burgee of Mr. Claude Beadel, and we wish her every success in the coming season. A few months ago it was whispered that there was to be a boom in Cylde 19-24's and that we should probably see in Bombay, Valmai, Iyvinda, Espada, Elsinore, Shuna, Memsahib, and Mignon, the last named being Miss D. K. Allan's famous little sloop. We confess our excitement for a while was whetted at the though of such a galaxy of Scottish stars agongst us. Alas! although we hear the well known Valmai was bought for Bombay we understand she is not coming East this season, and we are sorry to say Miss Allan has found a buyer for Mignon on the Clyde. And so Maudie our hearts our hopes are all with you. Another addition to B. class will be Commander Horden's 24-footer Gita. This boat was built in Port Blair some seasons ago from the design of Mr. Sibbick of Cowes and has latedy been entirely overhauled in Bombay. She looks a smart little ship, though her sails show the mark of time, but a new suit would probably bring her into the fore rank of her class. In the 6-metre class we hear of no new additions. It is reported that Mr. Edward Comber one of the oldest and most sporting of Bombay yachtsmen has been negotiating on the Clyde for the purchase of a boat for this class but so far has not found a yacht to his liking. What a pity Leila is not for sale! It is sad news that Mr. Janson's beautiful Maya which was built beside Leila at Fairlie is not likely to be in commission this season as her owner has been transferred up-country. Mr. Parker who steered this Fife 6-meter boat so skilfully last season has also been transferred to Quetta. Thus two of our most devoted racing men will not be with us in the coming season. It is also disappointing news that in C class Dr. Goldsmith will not fly his familiar Manx flag on Fenella. His health we are sorry to say is not satisfactory and he has been ordered a rest from sailing this season.

It is rumoured however that Mr. Hawkins will fit out this pretty 18-footer. We shall watch with interest for the appearance of the well-known blue and yellow stripes of this yachtsman at the truck of Fenella.

Mr. MacIver will also be absent from C class this season as he is going Home shortly.

A handsome addition to A. class will be Hebe the Commodore Mr. Wardlaw Milne's 18 tonner now on her way out from the South Coast. It is expected that this yacht will occasionally race with Eileen, Fife's Fairlie beauty Mahshuka, Melody (now owned by Mr. Talbot and Mr. Hurlbatt) Ranzo Isca and perhaps Sitara. We shall welcome the return of Major Dickinson with Minx to B. class. There is also a possibility of Maisie fitting out later on. So much for the prospects of the season. Yachting is one of the finest and the most English of sports. It is therefore to be regretted that it meets with so small a measure of favour from the European residents of Bombay.

"Ye gentlemen and ladies who stay ashore at ease.
Ah little do ye think upon the fun there's on the seas!

Few cities in the world can vie with Bombay in the beauty of its harbour which has indeed every natural advantage for yachting.

What could be more delightful than a stretch off the land on a Saturday afternoon away from the dust and smells with a twelve-mile course before you and a true breeze blowing, a-blowing from the West.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

JNUIOR POLO TURNAMENT.

26th CAVALRY v. 10th.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

THIRD GAME.

The teams in the third game, 26th Cavalry v. 10th Brigade, R.F.A., were:—

26th Cavalry.—(1) Mr. Armstrong, (2) Mr. H. A. B. Johnson, (3) Capt. Chaytor, (back), Capt. Collum.

10th Brigade, R. F. A.—(1) Capt. Sarson, (2) Mr. A. J. Rendel, (3) Mr. Love, (back), Capt. Corbould Warren.

Umpires:—Major Anderson and Mr. A. Moreland.

Handicap:—26th Cavalry gave 10th Brigade R. F. A., 4 goals.

First Chukker:—From the start the Gunners in trying to save their goal hit behind their line from a distance of sixty yards. Chaytor had the free hits, when Corbould-Warren in attempting to check them came down for a second; the next instant the Cavalry scored. The Cavalry continued to worry the gunners till the latter were obliged to concede a clean hit to Chaytor who passed the ball on to Armstrong and the latter scored. 26th Cavalry, 2 goals; 10th Brigade, nil.

Second Chukker:—A dangerous foul was given against the Gunners but the penalty hit by Chaytor proved abortive. The Cavalry were still on the attack and Collum scored on the point of time. 26th Cavalry, three goals; 10th Brigade, nil.

Third Chukker:—From Midfield the Cavalry at once made dash but Sarson was quick to avert disaster and for the next two minutes the attacks and counter attacks were of a very determined character till the Cavalry hit behind their own line. The Cavalry continued to attack but the Gunners maintained a stubborn defence and the chukker resulted in a blank. 26th Cavalry, three goals; 10th Brigade, nil.

Fourth Chukker:—The Gunners went away to the Cavalry end at once but Chaytor, driving the ball back served Johnson who finally scored from a long range. This goal brought them on terms of equality, with 4 goals all, but the next minute the Cavalry had a run up to the Gunners' posts and from a melee Chaytor knocked up a goal. Another charge by them resulted in Chaytor hitting a clear goal. 26th Cavalry, six goals; the Cavalry. Final scores:—

Fifth Chukker:—The Cavalry took up the running and without much opposition Johnson let drive for goal, but the shot went wide on the Gunners hitting. The Cavalry took charge again and Chaytor struck for goal but missed. The Gunners cleared to the opposite direction but before anything could happen the chukker and the game wound up in favour of the Cavalry.

26th Cavalry, 6 goals.
10th Brigade R. F. A., 4 goals (handicap).

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ATHLETIC DRAW WITH SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The Bombay Athletic put up a fine fight yesterday in the Harwood League, when they drew with the Sherwood Foresters. There was no score in the game, but several opportunities were missed.

The soldiers had out a weak team compared with their usual eleven, but the Athletic are to be congratulated on being the only side in the League to extract a point from them. They should have won on the run of the game, and were certainly better than the soldiers in the forward line.

For the Athletic, Rockley did well in goal, and the backs were fair, while the halves worked well. A Rockley was the best winger on the field, and got several dangerous centres across. Templeton and Morris were also useful.

For the Foresters Hampton and Johnson were prominent at back, and Lieut. Mills was the best of the half-backs. The forwards were disappointing, although Evans was occasionally good.

THE GAME.

The game opened briskly, and both ends were visited in quick time. The Athletic had out a strong team, and it was evident they would make the soldiers go all the way. Rockley in goal saved a couple of shots, and at the other end A. Rockley got away in dangerous style, but he was robbed by Johnson after a goot run.

Good play between Berwick and Cook came to nothing, and then Rockley again raced through on his own, only to be deprived by Johnson.

Morris set Brewin going, but the forward was pulled up for pushing. The Athletic were playing, a good game, and so far had had quite as much of the play as their opponents Off-side spoilt a nice movement when the Foresters attacked. From this, Morris got the ball, and though he took it down well, he failed to control it.

The Foresters were frequently pulled up for off-side, Evans being the chief offender. Rockley was prominent on the extreme right, for the Athletic, and a dangerous centre from him almost spelt disaster for the soldiers, but the ball went right across the goal-mouth without anyone being able to touch it in. Templeon cleared when the soldiers got going, and then Rockley had to run out of goal, but he kicked weakly.

The soldiers were quite held by their civilian opponents, and when half-time came there had been nothing to choose between the two teams.

Half time:—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS ..... nil.

The civilians attacked directly on resuming, and a fine shot by Knight hit the wrong side of the net. Another hot attack by the Athletic was initiated by Templeton, who passed to Rockley, and the winger put in a useful shot which gave Clifton some trouble. By way of a change the Foresters did a little attacking, but though Thompson and Evans worked hard they were unable to score.

A timely pass by Robinson let Templeton through, and though he made a game effort Clifton saved.

Berwick put in a good centre which the Athletic goal-keeper saved, and the civilians immediately raced to the soldiers' goal, Robinson centering to Brewin, who shot wide when well placed. The soldiers' backs were kicking well, and it was only their vigorous defence that prevented a score; nevertheless it only needed a little luck for the Athletic to have opened their account.

The light began to fail towards the close, but the civilians continued to have the better of matters. Templeton passed to Rockley, who took the ball on, and shot well. Clifton failed to gather the ball, and almost let it into the goal. However, a corner was all that resulted, and this was cleared. The Athletic backs repulsed the soldiers' forwards, and Morris put in a great shot, which Clifton just saved. Two more corners to the Athletic followed, but neither was improved upon. The Foresters went very near to scoring after this, and Thompson was finely placed, but Rockley saved his shot. Keeping up the pressure, the soldiers gave the civilians some anxiety, but Berwick brought relief by shooting outside. The Athletic slackened down at this period, and Cook got through, and should have scored, but Rockley saved his shot at goal.

Result:—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS ..... nil.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC.—Rockley (goal); Belton and C. Templeton, (backs); Butt, Knight, and Morris (halves); A. Rockley, T. Brewin, H. Templeton, Robinson, and Morris (forwards).

SHERWOODS FORESTERS.—Clifton (goal); Hampton and Johnson (backs); Mills, Raven, and Lovat (halves): Berwick, Cook, Elliott, Thompson, and Evans (forwards).

Referee.—Mr. Inwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Railway.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

(Revised and corrected up-to-date).

	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Points
Sherwood Foresters	8	7	0	1	42	0	15
Sherwood Foresters A	7	6	1	0	23	4	12
R. G. Artillery	6	3	1	2	9	3	8
Bombay Gymkhana	7	3	2	2	16	8	8
Grant Medicals	7	3	3	1	7	8	7
Hornets	7	2	3	2	3	9	6
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	4	0	9	11	4
Bombay Athletic	8	1	5	2	7	13	4
All Blacks	8	0	8	0	1	59	0

The Commercial Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. having withdrawn, the games they played have been cancelled.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

DALMATIA'S FIRST WIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

For the second day of the second meeting there was a great falling off in attendance as compared with the previous day, as it fell in mid-week. Nevertheless, the attendance was fair and the racing quite good with the public meeting with indifferent luck and a couple of rank outsiders romping home. Government House was as well represented as ever, and we may expect a good send-off to the Big Meeting on Saturday.

Out of seven events only one, that won by Picnic, can be said to have been appropriated with any ease. All the other winners had to fully extend, no rider earning more than his share of brackets, the successful ones being Capt. O'B Butler Brown, Hoyt, McGlone, Digby, Harrison and Purtoosingh. Except for the heat, which is naturally felt more and more as the season advances, the weather was perfect. The course was, however, by no means fast as there has not been time since the recent heavy rain for it to regain its springiness.

The day opened with the Deccan Plate, a two mile hurdle race with only five runners and Parkhill favourite to give Bambino the best part of another stone to make up for her win last time. Badly as he has been running, and a bag of bones as he looks, Sholto was well fancied at a weight which would mean no race at all if he were at his best. In the actual running, it was left to him to provide the excitement as after passing the Grand Stand about ten lengths ahead of the favourite he put on half as much again before reaching half way. Parkhill jumped by no means as well as he has done, and when Bambino ran up to him it looked almost as though he had been over-worked. The one who appears to be so, however, is Bambino, as at the six furlongs Parkhill left him again and went in earnest after the leader. The long lead was reduced to two lengths at the half mile and, further cut down as they went on till at the distance jump the two got over together. Neither had any dash left in him, better condition telling in favour of Parkhill. Sholto ran much above what one might have expected and forced Parkhill to put up a most plucky performance with Capt. O' Brien Butler having to drive him along from the six furlongs onwards. Beroll was last at the nine furlongs, but came along great guns in the last part to beat Bambino and should add a jump race to his recent flat one.

A closed race followed for Arabs over a mile which resulted in an upset as Little King once more failed after being well backed and was presumably not anxious, for place money. He was one of the first out of the gate, made all the running and led into the straight but then left Aden to go on, who in turn was beaten by Fyzabad. Weights have had to be juggled about a good deal for these two to be able to stay, on but the winner has been consistent and has been trained on to be less of a squib than he at first seemed to be, Amood who looks extremely poor ran up well with Longboat at the finish, but Nimar and Castaway could not see it out whereas Principal still needs work and was not persevered with when unlikely to place.

From the third race, betting improved a good deal, this being a ten furlong one for second rate Arabs. This being so, it is extraordinary that the timing should have been no less than six seconds faster than a much better class did the distance in later on. It is also likely that a mistake was made in the timing of the previous race, to the time of several seconds. Of late Sweden has been giving more promise, though he has been and still is a great deal below his true form, and was made favourite by a stable which has met with no luck. There was a steady run on Grey Ghost, and he was the one to upset the good thing and by doing what was expected of him may be less erratic than he led people to believe. It was only right that with such a weight he should see to the pace being solid, and as first Good Success and then Welcome began to stop be passed them in turn. Sweden came at him with some promise a furlong from home but he had enough left in him to go away again; a similarly run race to the one in Bombay, when he first showed he was favoured by middle distances. Trustee and British King were eased back at the start, the latter then finishing well, but the former could shew none of his dash this time, his jockey, maybe, not thinking he could catch the leaders, France obviously right off colour.

DALMATIA WINS.

All but Kempion went out in the Aga Shamshudin Plate, the big race of the day, a seven furlong handicap in commemoration of the first Stipendiary Steward elected by the W.I.T.C. As has been remarked before, Dalmatia's improvement has been public property and it was only natural that she should be made favourite. The selected of his stable Keerit of course did not carry very much less money. Those who got the best of the start were Hoppner, Malmsey, Paul Pry and Lumination, but not one of them could get the distance. Lumination was best of them, but she is very far from her true self yet though at a weight far below what she is accustomed to. Keerit was in his favourite position in the lead after half a mile, where he passed Paul Pry, and he looked like getting there till quite near home. Digby had to get the whip out on Dalmatia, but she responded gamely and he was then content to drive her with his hands. Again Punt ran a great horse, coming late outside, and the manner of his finish gives reason for believing than he would have won in another furlong; marking him as better than he has ever been out here. Refresher was a great disappointment, and Sugar Loaf may require a rest. Digby has to be congratulated on his first win in the country after being close to it on several occasions. The win is only what Dalmatia deserves, as she has been consistent and ran a good mare. She has been none too lucky, leg trouble putting her back in the past when she has looked like striking form. This is not the full extent of her abilities when really fit, she being known as very smart in England as Merry Spinner, and one of the best performed animals ever brought out here.

Following was another race for the big ones, second class over a mile and a half which did the majority of punters good. As pointed out in former notes, we have had to eliminate Picnic's first two runs on the flat and take his jumping form as an indication that he is fit. He was now made favourite and must have set a solid pace to keep in front of Mil. A mile was enough for the latter, but Hoyt never allowed his mount to go far ahead and St. Gilgen and Valerius in turn were held very safe when they challenged; Picnic winning with his ears cocked. Silver Memory lost whatever chance he may have had when gaining wide at the bend. Valerius is a more pronounced stayer than St. Gilgen, who in turn shewed that his previous form with Mil was correct and Vancouver is past the age when he can get back his dash.

ARAB PONIES.

A very classy lot of Arab ponies were out in their sprint, Pendil preferred to Abdul Malik, who was not saddled, and in consequence made favourite from Chechan and Young Majub. This was the second bad upset of the day as Mat-hat-Baig has never before shewn himself equal to an open event. Pendil getting away well had no time to make a waiting race of it with so many fast ones against his and made all his own running. He was there till about fifty yards from home, where young Harrison came with a rattle on Mat-hat-Baig to beat him, fairly decisively. Many people have patiently waited to back Chechan in a short race, but he let them down, though always well in the picture. Age must be telling on Bravo and Young Majub is evidently a stone off his best. Zoolphokarr was thereabouts till very near home and may still need work but Kimberley ran, if anything, above form.

Finally an open ten furlongs race with Dhaman favourite from Terror, a heap of money for Galiard very late. This was a splendid race, Rozelmulook setting the pace for Gowahajmer only for the latter to be unable to take advantage of it. Three furlongs from home Terror went to the front and had Singer well beaten. Dhaman had, however, drawn up handy and, with a run judged to a nicety, got his head in front on the post. Sir Knight narrowly missed a place, Galiard was never in it with Thaboor up well for a time in his interests, but Valens appeared to be coming on more being now nearly three stone off what he should be. It is quite proverbial that a Governor's Cup winner does no good subsequently, Famous being about the only case where one has won a race at all after earning that distinction; and that some time later. Dhaman, however, has proved, if this were necessary, that his win was no fluke and there is now no gainsaying that he is quite one of our best horses as he was certainly not liberally treated.

We have one day of the second meeting left with only two extras to follow.

Full details:—

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights. Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A Handicap Hurdle race for horses.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL 12-7, Capt. O'B. Butler 1
Capt. Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 9-0, Hoyt 2
Mr. Goff's BEROLL, 9-12, Scott 3
Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO, 10-8, Gallegos 4

Also ran:—Highwood 9-0, Hayes.

Betting:—Poor betting, money coming very late, Parkhill claiming most from Bambino and Sholto; some for Beroll.

The Race:—From a level start, Sholto went to the front to lead by three lengths from Bambino, Parkhill and Beroll in order. At the entrance to the straight Parkhill was second on the rails, passing the stand ten lengths behind the leader and about three to the good of Bambino. At the nine furlongs the lead had increased to fifteen lengths, Bambino running up to Parkhill with Beroll last. Parkhill began to go after the leader now and at the six furlongs had drawn up within five lengths, leaving Bambino, who with Highwood was passed by Beroll a furlong or so later. Sholto was only two lengths to the good at the half mile and had little to spare turning the last bend. The two came over the last jump dead level and a hot finish ensued, in which Parkhill got a half length lead and kept it, Beroll five lengths further back, fifteen lengths ahead of Bambino.

Time:—3 mins. 58 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 21 on the winner, Rs. 13 and 18-8 on the places.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance —1 mile. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Mr. Toogood's FYZABAD, 8-12, McGlone 1
Captains A. W. Molony and S. S. Hayne's ADEN, 9-5, Capt. O'B. Butler 2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 9-8, Ruiz 3
Mr. D'Arcy's AMOOD, 9-5, Hoyt... 4

Also ran:—Castaway 10-12, Hill; Principal 10-4, Capt. Meynell; The Tetrach 10-3, Native; Nimar 9-2, Mr. J. H. Crawford; Little King, 9-3, Brown; Sadee Beg 7-12 carried 8-4, Owner.

Betting:—Not much money, what came was put on late with Little King favourite from Nimar, Longboat and Amood, some for Principal.

The Race:—On the rails, Sadee Beg was badly bumped, Little King jumping out in front with the Tetrarch inside, Nimar outside and Aden close. When they settled down, Little King led closely attended in order by Nimar, Aden, Castaway and The Tetrarch. At the half mile the first three were level followed by Castaway and Fyzabad together, then Principal. Little King led for home from Aden and Fyzabad, then the first named fell back and a good race saw Fyzabad catch Aden and win by a length and a half, a length and a quarter between next two, and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 3 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 174½ on the winner, Rs. 34½, 39½ and 22 on places.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Distance—1¼ miles. Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's GREY GHOST II 6-12, Purtoosingh 1
Capt. Goldie and M. Wilson's SWEDEN 9-4, Brown 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BRITISH KING 8-9, carried 8-10, Hill 3
Mr. A. M. Hassan's WELCOME 7-8, Norman, ... 4

Also Ran:—Trustee 9-11, Digby,; France 9-5; Ferguson; Mysore 8-11, Ruiz; Kokab 8-4; Mujeed; Good Success 8-2, Hoyt; Last Chance 7-13, Sampson; Ajmer 7-13, Zammil.

Betting:—Sweden was always favourite, but good money came for Grey Ghost, next fancied being Trustee and Good Success, then Kokab.

The Race:—From a good start British King, Trustee and Good Success shewed out from a bunch, then the first two were eased, Welcome going clear away in front followed by Good Success, Grey Ghost, Kokab and British King. At the mile the last named was passed by Sweden, also Mysore and Ajmer. Grey Ghost passed Good Success at the six furlongs, the latter level with Kokab and followed by Sweden, who passed them both after the half mile. Welcome was done soon after and passed by Grey Ghost and Sweden. The last named made his effort, but could never get on terms, British King coming late. Won by a length and a half, eight lengths between second and third and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 24 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 75 on the winner, Rs. 22, 24 and 91½ on places.

(Winner trained by A. K. Dakayel)

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Rs. 6,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA 8-8, Digby 1
Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT 8-7, Brown 2
H. H. Jam Saheb's PUNT 9-8, Hill.
Mr. F. M. Ganda's UUMINATION 8-8, Ruiz. 4

Also ran:—Paul Pry 8-12, Sampson; Hoppner, 8-10, Ferguson; Malmsey, 8-2, Ames; Sugar Loaf, 7-7, McGlone; Forfeit, 7-6, Bullock; Refresher 7-5, Hoyt.

Betting:—Dalmatia commanded the market all through, with Keerit close, then Punt, Paul Pry, Lumination and Refresher, some on Sugar Loaf.

The Race:—From a good start, Hoppner, Malmsey, Paul Pry and Lumination shewed out together, but at the six furlongs Paul Pry led accompained on the outside by Keerit and closely followed by Lumination, Hoppner and Malmsey. At the three furlongs Keerit went into the lead just clear, Lumination, Sugar Loaf, Paul Pry, Dalmatia being the order. At, the entrance to the straight Sugar Loaf went after the leader, but was held safe, then Dalmatia was shaken up and, drawing up less than a furlong from home went on to win by two lengths, Punt coming late outside only a head behind, beating Lumination by half a length.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 34½ on the winner, Rs. 16, 20½ and 29½ on places.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1½ miles. Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Mr. M. Goculdass's PICNIC, 9-6, Hoyt 1
Mr. Gussy's VALERIUS, 9-10, Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ST. GILGEN, 7-13 carried 8-0, Brown 3
Mr. T. Harrison's VANCOUVER, 6-0, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Mil 9-1, Ames; Flying Fish 7-10, Bowley; Silver Memory 6-0, carried 6-6, Purtoosingh.

Betting:—There was good betting, Picnic favourite from St. Gilgen and Valerius well backed, Mil next, others nibbled at.

The Race:—Silver Memory delayed the start, which was a good one, Mil shewing out with Picnic on the rails, Silver Memory outside and St. Gilgen on the inside. At the first bend Picnic led Mil by half a length, a long gap to St. Gilgen and another to Silver Memory and Vancouver. At the seven furlongs Valerius ran fourth, and a furlong later St. Gilgen was within two lengths of Mil, the back lot in a bunch and beginning to draw up. At the half mile Picnic led by a length, the rest all well bunched up, St. Gilgen shewing second with Silver Memory outside, Vancouver and Valerius in the centre. Bot St. Gilgen and Silver Memory lost ground at the turn, the former then challenging but held safe, as also was Valerius, who came through the centre; Picnic winning with ears pricked by a length and a half, two lengths between next two, a quarter of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 43 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 32½ on the winner, Rs. 19½ and Rs. 24½ on places.

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 6-0, Harrison 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PENDIL, 9-8, Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's KIMBERLEY, 7-4, Hoyt 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's CHECHAN, 8-12, Hill 4

Also Ran:—Polish 9-8, Pratt; Young Majub 8-12, Ruiz; Zoolphokarr 8-9, Ferguson; Bravo 8-0, Bowley; Minerva 7-4 carried 7-6, Digby; Zigomar 6-7, Purtoosingh; Maasal 6-0, carried 6-8, Dhondy; Flying Machine 6-0, carried 6-8, Kaikhosroo.

Betting:—Pendil was hot favourite from Young Majub and Chechan, Bravo next and late money for Zigomar, some also for Zoolphokar.

The Race:—Maasal was badly away, Minerva poorly. A big bunch got out in a line, Pendil shewing slightly in the middle with Chechan on the rails. When they settled down, Pendil led with Flying Machine in close company on the extreme outside, then followed by Chechan an Polish, then a compact bunch headed by Zoolphokarr and Bravo. On turning the bend Pendil still led with Zoolphokarr outside, Chechan on the rails at the leader's tail and Mat-hat-Baig handy. A furlong from home Mat-hat-Baig came through next to Pendil followed by Kimberley outside, and the favourite being all out was beaten a length, a head between next two and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 9 2/3 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 211 on the winner, Rs. 45½, Rs. 15½ and Rs. 65 on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s DHAMAN, 9-7, Brown 1
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR, 7-10, carried 7-11, Ames 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 7-12, Bowley 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-11, Digby 4

Also Ran:—Regent 8-11, Sampson; Rozelmulook 8-6, Ruiz; Gowahajmere 8-2, Ferguson; Thaboor 7-10, Dhondi; Valens 7-5, Purtoosingh; Galiard 6-13, carried 7-1, Hoyt; Duhallow 6-5, Harrison.

Betting:—Several fancied, but Dhaman with most money though a great deal came at the last moment for Galiard, Terror also well fancied and support for Sir Knight, Singer, Valens and Gowahajmere.

The Race:—Gowahajmer, Regent and Rozelmulook were first away from a good start, then the last named went to the front followed by Thaboor, Regent, Singer, Galiard and Terror. At the six furlongs Singer ran up to Thaboor, Terror also passing Regent, and being joined by Dhaman at the half mile. A furlong later Rozelmulook and Thaboor were done and Terror took the lead followed by Singer and Dhaman. Sir Knight and Valens joined them a the bend, the latter going very wide, Terror holding a clear lead. Singer could make no impression on the leader, though he held Sir Knight, but Dhaman here began to make his effort. Terror fought on gamely, but he was caught almost on the post and beaten by a head, two lengths between next two and a quarter of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 30 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 54½ on the winner, Rs. 21, 18½ and Rs. 28 for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Salsette to London on 27th September, 1913.

Apcar, Mr. J. A.; Austin, Mr. M. Lindsay, G. A. Cochrane, Revd. H. P. and Mrs.; Dear, Mr. W. J. and Mrs.; Dixon, Mr. J.; Eve, Captain W. H.; Gibson, Mr. Burner, Mr. E. S.; Kassimi, Mr. Y. M.; Longden, Mr. H.; Mitter, Mr. D. K.; Stewart, Mr. F. W.; Vernon, Mr. C.; Stewart, Mrs. R. J. T.; Dalal, Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee; Luard, Major C. E.; Borner, Mrs. and infant; Dalal, Miss; Adamson, Mr. G. B. and Mrs.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND (REPLAY).

ARGYLLS (3) BEAT WEST RIDINGS (1).

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Argylls and West Ridings played off their draw this morning and the Argylls emerged victorious by three goals to one. The Argylls held the upper hand throughout having adapted themselves to the hard ground. The first half was barren of result though the Argylls' forwards had many opportunities of scoring. Early in the second half Payne got through on his own and beat Heap with a high shot. The Argylls continued to press and McDonald, on the right wing, wound up an excellent individual run by adding a second goal. The Ridings put their best foot forward and Thompson was often called upon to save. Not to be denied, the Ridings' forwards got away together and Austin, playing inner-left reduced the lead of the Argylls by a goal.

Scores:—

Argylls ..... 2 goals.
West Ridings ..... 1 goal.

The Ridings did their best to equalise but Thompson kept them out. Just before the end Payne added a third goal for the Argylls, who thus won by three goals to one.

SECOND ROUND.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The second round of the Durand Football Tournament continued to-day when the Royal Scots, holders of the cup, met the 3rd King's Royal Rifles. A large crowd was present and an excellent game was witnessed. High class football was displayed, the best so far in the tournament. The teams were fairly well matched, though the Scots were slightly superior, and played very classy football. The 3rd King's were also a very good team, but had not the same control over the ball as the Scots and lacked the same finish. Too much passing in front of the goal kept the King's from winning a sure game.

The Scots had if anything slightly the better of the first half and early in the game Francis scored a very clever goal for them, the ball lodging in the corner of the net and giving the King's goal-keeper no chance. The King's tried hard to equalise but the Scots defence was very good, the backs Smith and Hoyle were brilliant. In the last ten minutes of the first half the King's pressed very hard and Smith equalised. The Scots goalkeeper rushing out.

Play in the second half was very exciting. The Scots had the better of the exchanges for the first ten minutes, but their shots were very erratic. The King's had one or two good chances but fumbled in front of the goal. A few minutes after the commencement, Hastie, the centre forward of the Scots, sprained his ankle and left the field. The Scots were now playing at a disadvantage, but their defence was equal to keeping the King's from scoring the winning goal. The Scots played for a draw and lost as much time as possible by kicking, and once or twice got dangerous, but with four forwards were unable to penetrate the King's defence. During the closing stages the King's pressed very hard but failed to score. Extra time was played. The Scots were at a disadvantage with ten men, the King's pressed throughout but the referee pulled them up each time they looked like scoring for off-side.

The refereeing was very unsatisfactory and but for this, the King's would surely have won.

The final stage was entered upon with no addition to the score. The Scots in addition to playing a losing game played very foul, but the referee did not see them. The Scots goalkeeper saved two very good shots at the end, and the game ended a draw.

The teams were:—

Royal Scots—Johnson, (goal); Smith and Hoyle, (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson, (halves); McCabe, Polton, Hastie, Francis and Thomson, (forwards).

King's Rines—Haley, (goal); McRae and Peale, (backs); Lowe, Clay and Tuck, (halves); Rowell, Skevington, Smith, Shaw and Smith, (forwards).

Referee Captain Impey.

The second game which was between the Rifle Brigade and the 4th King's Royal Rifles, was very tame, and neither side played classy football. The exchanges were very even throughout but the King's were superior in front of goal. The first half ended in a draw. In the second half, many chances were lost on both sides. Scotton centre forward of the King's. obtained two goals in quick succession from this to the end. The Rifle Brigade had the better of the game. but threw away several chances by bad shooting. Sheppard goalkeeper of the King's played a superb game and stopped every straight one. Result:—King's—2 goals; Rifle Brigade—nil. The teams were:—

4th King's Royal Riflees—(Goal) Sheppard, (backs) Wallace and Hampson, (halves); Jones, Morrel and Eyes, (forwards); Wilcox, James, Cotton, Fitzgerald, and Killaine.

Rifle Brigade:—(Goal) Harrington, (back) Loversuch and Hard, (halves) Jewell, Saunders and Woolf, (forwards) Bolton, Vesey, Oates, Atkins and Perton.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

LAST MEETING.

The last of the weekly Mud Sports meetings was held yesterday afternoon before a much larger number of spectators than has been the rule lately. There was also a marked improvement in the number of entries as the events at some of the previous meetings have filled very poorly. This has to a large extent been due to the weather, which has been very much against the sports throughout, the first three days being scratched altogether, while on several subsequent occasions the ground was, in anything but "safe" condition.

One of the most disappointing features this year has been the lack of entries for the ladies' events, these having entirely fallen through on several occasions. It seems a great pity that more riding ladies do not take an active part in these sports, as their events add a great interest to the afternoon and are always very popular with the spectators.

There were six entries for the triple peg tent-pegging. The style and pace were much improved on this occasion. Mr. Wallace secured all three pegs on the first run and two on the second, thus winning from Mr. Savile who took two at each run.

This was followed by the Gretna Green Stakes, three couples turning out for this romantic event, in which the man had to lead two horses up to his partner, the two when mounted to complete the course holding a scarf between them. Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Alyward were first away and maintaining their lead won easily. Mr. Webster and Mrs. Turner apparently thinking better of it before they reached the "Border", parted company, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Savile to finish second.

The Led-horse Jumping brought out seven pairs of horses. This is a new event and the jumping was quite good. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Todd were called on to take their horses round a second time, when the latter won easily.

The Scurry was interesting in that Peggy met the champion pony Buccaneer for the first time. It was, however, a rather poor race, as Peggy had Buccaneer beaten halfway and, catching Osprey some 30 lengths from home, won pulling up.

Results:—

Tent-Pegging.

1. Mr. Wallace.
2. Mr. Savile.

Gretna Green Stakes.

1. Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Alyward.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Savile.

Led-horse Race.

1. Mr. Kennedy.
2. Mr. Todd.

V. C. Race.

1. Mr. Savile.
2. Capt. Brownrigg.

Scurry.

1. Mr. J. R. Landon's Peggy, Owner.
2. Col. Marshalls Osprey, Owner.
3. Mr. E. G. Pearson's Buccaneer, Owner.

Whistling Coon Stakes.

1. Mrs. Hogg and Capt. Brownrigg.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson.

RECKLESS CART-DRIVER.

WOMAN SEVERELY INJURED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Canty charged one Bhawo Chima, a Hindu cart-driver with causing grievous hurt to one Gungabai by rash and negligent driving.

It appears that on the 10th instant the accused was driving along Haines road at a great speed, when he knocked over Gungabai, a vegetable seller who was endeavouring to cross the road at the time. The complainant received very serious injuries and had four of her ribs fractured.

The accused's defence was that his bullocks had shied at a passing train and dashed along in a fright so that he lost all control of the reins.

The evidence, however, showed that the accused was on the wrong side of the road and that he raised no warning by shouting.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 45, of which Rs. 30 was to be given to the complainant. In default of payment the accused was to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE RAID SEQUEL.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED IN DELHI CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

Last winter an affray occurred in Delhi in an attempt to raid the house of a suspected dealer in cocaine.

An Excise party, with an informer named Hyder Shah, was attacked with knives, and Hyder Shah was killed a sub-inspector of Excise was wounded and two others were injured.

Eight persons were arrested and of these a man named Kalli, occupier of the house, was, eventually sentenced to death, two were discharged, and five others each received one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Kalli's sentence has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life, the sentences of the others remaining unchanged.

The Arms Act Department of the Calcutta police are on the look out for a European who is stated to have purchased a large number of Mauser pistols from several Calcutta firms under false representations and passed them on to persons unauthorised to hold them.

CRICKET AVERAGE.

FIRST CLASS MATCHES.

(Compiled up to Saturday, August 30 inclusive.

Batting.

	No. of inns.	Times not out	Most in an inns	Total runs.	Avge.
Hobbs	50	5	184	2429	53.97
Meade (G. P.)	58	8	*171	2580	51.60
Gunn (G)	36	4	170	1600	50.00
Kidd, E. L.	24	3	150	1041	49.57
Hearne (J. W.)	42	3	189	1873	48.02
Woolley	45	6	224	1760	45.12
Lagden, R. B.	20	1	153	847	44.57
Seymour (Kent	53	6	124	1998	42.51
Hardinge	55	7	168	2037	42.43
Harrison	39	9	*138	1234	41.13
Tarrant	41	2	142	1599	41.00
Gunn (J)	38	6	126	1405	40.78
Abercrombie, Lieut.	24	1	165	916	39.82
Bowley	38	0	201	1508	39.68
Fyldesley (J. T.	43	1	210	1634	38.90
Johnson, P. R.	20	1	105	736	38.73
Smith, S. G.	40	2	133	1461	38.44
Hirst	46	9	*166	1420	38.37
Quaife	45	5	*120	1533	38.32
Warner, P. F.	30	2	125	1068	38.14
Makepeace	47	2	127	1633	36.28
King	42	3	*146	1411	36.17
Braund	31	3	*257	1010	36.07
Rhodes	56	4	152	1813	34.86
Freeman (J.)	32	5	*121	936	34.66
Russell	33	2	110	1072	34.58
Jessop, G. L.	29	1	107	962	34.35
Baker	43	7	151	1234	34.27
Hayward	41	2	146	1326	34.00
Fane, F. L.	29	3	130	883	33.96
Denton, W.H.	33	4	*230	985	33.96
Relf (A. E.)	51	0	130	1701	33.35
Humphreys (Kent)	52	4	131	1588	33.08
Haywood	40	1	160	1280	33.05
Perrin, P.	31	3	140	924	33.00
Foster, H. K.	29	0	114	955	32.93
Kilner	48	3	104	1480	32.88
Lee	35	2	*200	1083	32.81
Hendren	34	2	123	1041	32.53
Sprott, E. M.	35	1	90	1104	32.47
Parsons	42	4	*161	1222	32.15
Charlesworth	45	3	*101	1323	31.50
Hayes	44	1	161	1360	31.62
Dipper	44	2	168	1322	31.47
Vine	54	6	136	1498	31.20
Tyldesley (E.)	46	3	123	1316	30.60
Whitehead (Leic)	38	1	100	1101	29.75
Bowell	52	1	193	1517	29.74
Denton (Yorks	48	3	148	1338	29.73
Iremonger	31	3	*90	827	29.53
Wood, C. J. B.	42	2	*164	1179	29.47
M'Iver, C. D.	31	0	134	910	29.35
Wilson, H. L.	45	1	100	1268	28.81
Wilson (Yorks)	54	1	108	1511	28.50
Hornby, A. H.	47	0	109	1336	28.42
Oliver, L	36	2	*103	957	28.14
Chester	33	8	*148	703	28.12

*Not out.

The batting qualification this week is twenty innings, the lowest average being 28.

Blythe	1082.1	273	2421	150	15.22
Melle, B. G. von.	340.2	103	875	55	16.90
Holloway, N. J.	325.5	79	891	55	16.20
Tarrant	976.1	245	2273	135	16.83
Smith, S. G.	797.1	260	1761	103	17.09
Drake	795.1	220	1910	111	17.20
Thompson	961.4	247	2539	147	17.27
Dean	964.5	247	2260	123	18.37
Booth	1062.5	172	3020	160	18.87
Relf (A. E.)	1155.3	390	2414	135	17.88
Woolley	627.5	176	1532	83	18.45
Martin	481.1	133	1117	60	18.61
Hitch	927.3	162	3072	162	18.96
Fielder	671.2	112	2103	109	19.29
Hirst	782.3	219	1853	96	19.30
Smith (W. C.)	411.1	112	993	51	19.47
Heap	582.1	180	1214	62	19.58
Huddleston	1080.4	336	2224	113	19.68
White, J. C.	771.3	208	1832	93	19.69
Wells	486	90	1434	70	20.48
Dennett	1175.1	289	3138	153	20.5
Jeeves	757	200	2131	103	20.68
Wass	759.3	156	2059	98	21.01
Pearson	363	63	1074	51	21.05
Rushby	710.4	189	1833	86	21.31
Burrows	613	92	2143	100	21.43
Whitehead(Lanc)	687	163	1744	80	21.80
Hearne (J. W.)	795.3	102	2584	121	21.35
Davies	378.3	46	1255	57	22.01
Iremonger	969.1	319	2069	94	22.01
Newman	931.4	219	2575	115	22.39
Rhodes	703.4	199	1817	81	22.43
Kennedy	637.1	138	1830	78	23.46
Hearne (J. T.)	812.2	259	1691	72	23.48
Relf (R.)	581.3	117	1529	65	23.52
Cuffe	456.3	90	1222	50	24.44
Geary	721.5	155	1992	78	25.53
Gange	375.3	54	1387	54	25.68
Foster, F. R.	804.3	187	2248	87	25.83
Brown	649.5	124	2258	85	26.56
Vincett	546.4	125	1640	60	27.33
Forester, T.	712.1	187	1784	65	27.44
Shipman	500	88	1738	63	27.58
Tremlin	486.1	95	1492	54	27.62
Douglas J. W. H. T.	516	74	1634	58	28.17
Jacques, A.	582.2	131	1583	53	28.35
Robson	623.4	114	1882	65	28.95
Buckenham	598.1	66	2249	62	36.27
Parker	730.4	171	2077	64	32.45
Skelding	425.3	62	1673	51	32.80

The bowling qualification is fifty wickets.

FIND OF A RIFLE.

SEQUEL TO A SEARCH FOR CURRENCY-NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

In consequence of the mysterious disappearance while in transit of some notes despatched by post by a local Indian Assurance Company to a policy holder the house of the manager of the firm was searched by the local Police last Sunday. No clue as to the missing notes was obtained, but the police seized a rifle. It was stated by the Bengal manager that the rifle belonged to a cousin of his who had a license to possess arms. The latter recently came to Calcutta with the rifle to get his license renewed but as he had to leave shortly after for Ranchi he left it at his house intending to return again.

THE TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

ENVOY ARRIVE IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Longthen Sharta, the Tibetan envoy has arrived at Simla to-day and is residing at Mythe. It is expected that the Conference will begin early next month about the 6th or 7th October.

SCHOOLS FOR PRINCES.

Mr. L. E. Smith writes in "The Windsor":—In many cases there is a great and peculiar difficulty to contend with in the home life of the boys. Where this is still subject to old-fashioned and reactionary influences, more particularly the influence of the zenana, there is great danger that all the good done at the school may be counteracted either during the holidays or when the boy has left. It is extremely difficult to guard against this, and the chief hope lies in building up the character of the individual boy and in waiting for the gradual inoculation of the Native States with the new ideals of life, which these colleges are trying to diffuse. India has few more interesting questions than that of the Native States, and one of the most hopeful methods of dealing with it seems to be by way of the chiefs' colleges. We have by treaty guaranteed the States their independence, but by means of these colleges we hope more and more to insure that their rulers shall be men alive to the opportunities and prepared for the responsibilities of their great position.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-0
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co,

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

183. A.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co (INDIA) LTD

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg. ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125 deg. ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125 deg. ...	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125 deg. ...	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125 deg. ...	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues,

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS.—At Sitapur, 7th Sept. to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phillips, Indian Police, a son.

PERRIS.—9th Sept., to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Perris of Bankipore, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUMREE-KOTHARI.—Sept. 23rd., at Karachi, Bai Aimai, wife of Furdoonjee Merwanjee Dumree and daughter of Hormasjee Sorabjee Kothari.

McEWAN.—At Calcutta, 9th instant, Charles Edward McEwan, Tea-planter, son of the late James McEwan, of Glasgow.

MOORE.—At "Pine Lodge," Sat Tal, on the 7th Sept., Annie Gertrude Moore.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead of on the 22nd instant as previously notified.

Alliance Francaise, 15th meeting. Debate on "The tax on Bachelors," 6-20.

Hindu Gymkhana: Entertainment to Mr. Justice Shah, and prize distribution 6-30 p.m.

Friday, September 26.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

Saturday, September 27.

Harwood Association Football League: Suerwood Foresters A, v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3-40.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Third Day at Poona.

Monday, September 29.

Satak Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 25 1913.

THE ULSTER DISLOYALISTS.

A great many people seem to have lost their heads over the anti-Home Rule movement in Ulster, not least among them being General Sir William Adair, who has allowed himself to be appointed "Adjutant-General of Ulster Volunteers" and Colonel George Hackett Pain, who has taken up his duties as "Chief of Staff." The leaders of the Unionist party lost their heads long ago, when they allowed themselves to be inveigled into a declaration, not only of sympathy with, but approval of, Sir Edward Carson's "rebellion," never having dreamed probably that things would ever get so far as the establishment of "fourteen Belfast regiments, each eight hundred strong, with complete commissariat and ambulance units" to say nothing of a real live general, accompanied by his staff, in command; and they would probably give a great deal now to relieve their party of its complicity with these theatrical proceedings. Nobody seems to be able to decide whether these Ulster heroics should be taken seriously or not. Certainly an omnious feature of the situation is contained in the announcement that Mr. F. E. Smith has returned from Ulster to take up his duties on General French's staff at the manœuvres as a lieutenant in the Yeomanry. Whether Sir Edward Carson is arrested or not, or deprived of his Privy Councillorship, it may be earnestly hoped that Lieutenant F. E. Smith will be placed under immediate arrest and deprived of this opportunity of training himself for the coming conflict. England can afford to stand by while her generals place themselves at the head of the Belfast rebel volunteers, but when Lieutenant Smith proceeds to put himself in training, the time for action has arrived!

In the meanwhile, however, we think that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are well advised to leave the theatricals in Belfast alone. As the "Westminster Gazette" says, "all things lawful are not expedient," and it has to be considered whether the mischief would be cured or aggravated by putting the law in motion. As the same journal further remarks, "Carsonism will intvitably lead to a repetition of the fate of the Unionists in 1909-10," and as long as the Government stands firm and fearless against threats there is nothing very serious to apprehend. The Unionist leaders are said to have been in friendly conference with Ministers at Balmoral and we may be quite sure that the former will leave no stone unturned, and let no opportunity slip by them, that may lead to their rescue from an embarrassing situation. There are notable signs that the rank and file of the Unionist party in the country are taking alarm at the headlong way in which their leaders have rushed them into a campaign, in which all the principles and traditions which the Party hold dear have been flung aside; the effects of which, if the campaign were successful,—and possibly even if it were not,—are bound to recoil upon their own heads. More than one Unionist journal of standing has protested strongly against the suggestion that the King should be asked to refuse his assent to the Home Rule Bill. That foolish suggestion has even been repeated within the last few days by a provincial Unionist paper, which declares that it has "the personal authority of a most eminent politician" for stating that the latter is "absolutely assured" that the country will be consulted before Home Rule receives the Royal Assent. This amounts to an assertion that the King is prepared to tell his Ministers that he will not give his Assent, unless and until a general election on the question has taken place. This would be as bad as a direct refusal of the Royal Assent, and we do not think that there can be any doubt that a sovereign, so strongly alive to the requirements of his position as a constitutional monarch, as is the present occupant of the Throne, would allow himself to be led into such a course,—even assuming that His Majesty has any sympathy with the object of those who would advise it, which nobody has any right or reasonable ground to suppose. The "Spectator" has very strongly pointed out the dangers to the Constitution which lie in the proposal that the King should refuse his Assent, and that well-known and discriminating Unionist writer, who disguises himself under the *nom-de-plume* of "Auditor Tantum" contributes to the current number of the "Fortnightly Review" an outspoken and unqualified reprobation of a suggestion which, as he points out, threatens danger both to the Unionist party and to the Crown itself. "There are some doctrines" says "Auditor Tantum" "so pernicious that it is perilous even to appear to harbour them. This certainly is one. Unionists cannot afford to have their party associated, however remotely, with a proposal to revive on any pretext or under any circumstances whatever the veto of the Crown." He goes on to point out that there has been no refusal of the Royal Assent to a Bill passed by Parliament since 1707, when Queen Anne vetoed a measure relating to the militia in Scotland. Like many other Royal prerogatives which have never been formally withdrawn, the right of the King to decline to give his approval to laws passed by Parliament no longer exists in fact. The plain truth of the matter, says "Auditor Tantum," is expressed by Erskine May when he says "the necessity of refusing the Royal Assent is removed by the strict observance of the constitutional principle that the Crown has no will but that of its Ministers, who only continue to serve in that capacity so long as they retain the confidence of Parliament." "Auditor Tantum" addresses a solemn warning to those Unionist statesmen, who have shown an inclination to fall in with this Carsonian policy, to beware of the results of their action, and we do not think that there is much doubt that in this matter he represents the feeling of Unionist electors more truly than some of the recognised leaders of the Party. It is almost inconceivable that Mr. Bonar Law and his lieutenants are unable to appreciate that the further they allow themselves to be led along the path of Carsonism the more distant becomes the prospect of their ever regaining the confidence of the electorate.

Possibilities of the extent to which the encouragement of the attitude of the Ulster party may recoil upon their own heads is well illustrated in the picture which the "Westminster Gazette" draws of a possible future rebellion, in which Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon would join forces with miners, transport workers, and railway unions, and drill and arm them preparatory to a general strike backed by physical force. But it is too often the case, that the people who are ever ready, like the Ulster Unionists, to prate about themselves as ultra-loyalists and special preservers of law and order, show that their loyality is a purely selfish quality as soon as they find that they are not going to have their own way in everything. We have had frequent examples of this in India, and, even at the present moment, there is a journal in this city, which poses as the special preceptor of the people in loyal obedience to Government, writing in high approval of these threats of rebellion, by a party which has nothing to complain of, but that, as a minority, it happens to find itself in disagreement with the majority. As for Ulster loyalty, it has never been anything but a mere phrase, so far as its application to the British Crown is concerned. Only the other day the silly threat came from Ulster that, if the King betrayed his Ulster subjects,—that is to say if he did his duty as a constitutional monarch,—they would transfer their allegiance to the Kaiser, and the threat to kick the King's Crown into the Boyne if Catholic Emancipation were granted, is a matter of historical notoriety. These are the people who enjoy the patronage of an Anglo-Indian journal, which ought to be the first to resent and reprobate any attempt, wheresoever it may arise, to defy and resist the King's authority.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ATROCITY

It is inconceivable that the Imperial Government can maintain its non-possumus attitude in the face of the latest atrocity inflicted on Indians in the Transvaal under the Immigration Act. The whole of this question is one in regard to which very strong feeling already exists in this country, and we have no wish to use stronger language than the occasion warrants, but we confess we can find no term which would adequately describe the circumstances related in the Reuter telegram which we publish this morning, other than the one we have used. Sixteen Indians, including four women, have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for contravening the Act by endeavouring to cross the border from Natal when returning from a football tournament. This is the sort of reply that the Administrators of the Act make to Lord Crewe's plea in the House of Lords, when he was excusing the miserable attitude of the Imperial Government, that "the Ministers of the Union Government were desirous of meeting the Indians so far as the public opinion of South Africa would let them." This is the answer to his pious hope that "a policy of patience and moderation gave the best chance of a friendly solution." Sixteen men, including four women are sentenced to three months' hard labour for a technical infringement of the Act, by accidentally crossing the border in returning from a football tournament. Unless all confidence in the power of the British Government to protect its Indian subjects is to be destroyed hopelessly and permanently, Lord Crewe had better wake out of his lethargic attitude and deal promptly, fearlessly and firmly with this outrage. All excuse for tender treatment of the South African Government is wiped out by this latest shocking example of their determination to administer the Act, not only rigorously and harshly, but provocatively, brutally and viciously. In the speech, to which we have referred, the Secretary of State, said that

If it was found that any provision of the Bill operated hardly on the Indian community in any particular district, attention could be drawn to this provision with a view to its being relaxed. He believed that such was the best chance of getting a satisfactory consideration of the case of Indians in future.

There is evidently no desire on the part of the South African Government to afford the case of Indians any consideration whatever, and it will not do merely to draw attention to a provision which enables a brutal administration to send people to gaol with hard labour for its accidental infringement. The outrage thus inflicted on these people must be remedied and its repetition prevented by stronger means, unless an indelible stain is to remain on the name of British humanity, and the loyalty of the people of this country is to be dealt an irremediable blow.

DAY BY DAY.

An Investors' League.

The suggestion of the writer of our Cotton Market Report in our Monday's issue for the formation of an Investors' League in this country is well worthy of consideration, in view of the misfortunes which have befallen investors in certain concerns within recent years. Such leagues flourish in the United States and other countries and do good work in serving as an authority to which intending investors can appeal when in doubt as to the soundness of the prospects of any flotation that is seeking support from the pockets of the public. How many people in Bombay, for instance, might have been saved from ruinous losses during the past few years, had there been such an Association, guided by such wise and experienced heads as, for instance, Mr. D. E. Wacha or Sir Shapurji Broacha, to go to for advice. We have no doubt that, if the matter is taken up, by men energy an Investors' League could be formed in Bombay with very successful results.

Opium in Bombay Presidency.

Opium auctions in Bombay ceased altogether from the beginning of the current calendar year and in consequence there have been no receipts whatever of the Imperial opium revenue since last May. Mr. Quin's report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13 just issued, covers, therefore, the last year of the Opium Administration in this Presidency. During the year under report the total proceeds of sales of Malwa opium amounted to Rs. 1,84,71,100 to which has to be added Rs. 1,13,13,600 realised as pass duty.

As regards Baroda opium, 917½ chests were imported and the realisations on this account amounted to Rs. 18,62,142. The outstanding feature of the year's operations was as is well known the congestion of stocks in China, consequent on the difficulty experienced in effecting deliveries for consumption in that country. This difficulty is reflected in the prices bid at the sales which fell in December to an average of Rs. 722 per chest. Subsequent to the December auction the value of the export dropped in the Bombay market to Rs. 350 per chest. To meet the situation the Government of India announced that no sales would be held after April 1913, and fixed for the January, February and March sales a prohibitive upset price of Rs. 2,500. These measures restored confidence and the value of the export right rose to Rs. 1,600 per chest on the announcement of the intentions of Government, and

On the last day of the financial year was as high as Rs. 1,900. In the year under report 11,205½ chests were exported to China against 14,035½ chests in the previous year.

The Roumanian Betrothals.

The King of Roumania has taken advantage of his recent diplomatic successes, and the added importance of his State to arrange excellent marriages for the heir-presumptive to his throne and the latter's sister. Russia, on the one hand, and Greece, on the other, are to be cemented to the Roumanian State by the betrothal of the Tsar's eldest daughter to King Charles' nephew, the eldest son of his brother, the heir-apparent, and of King Constantine's eldest son to King Charles' niece. The former is a match for which perhaps King Charles could not have hoped to consider his nephew destined before recent events so enhanced his position among the smaller crowned heads of Europe. The latter is one in which his niece marries into a Royal House, no greater in position than his own, but which is of the highest diplomatic importance for both countries.

The Young Couples.

King Charles himself has no children and the heir to his throne is the second son of his elder brother, Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, who married in 1893 the daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (formerly) Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Charles of Roumania, who will one day succeed to his uncle's throne, and his sister Princess Elizabeth are therefore great-grand children of Queen Victoria and first cousins once-removed of King George of England. Their father is a Prince of the elder and non-reigning branch of the House of Hohenzollern. Prince Charles was born in October, 1893, and is exactly two years older than his bride, the Grand Duchess Olga. His sister, Princess Elizabet was born in 1894, and is four years younger than her prospective bridegroom, the Crown Prince of Greece, who is a nephew of the Kaiser on his mother's side, and a grand-nephew of Queen Alexandra on his father's side. All belong to the Orthodox Greek church.

The Progress of Flying.

The progress of aeronautics day by day marks the steady advance made by man against the forces of nature. Gradually the daring sailor of the air is bringing the element under his control and showing his capability to steer forward in spite of adverse currents. All that could be expected from an air voyager who could make his way smoothly throught the atmosphere in every possible position was recently demonstrated by Pegoud. To-day we learn of Garros' successful flight from Toulon to Tunis. A distance of five hundred miles over the ocean has been covered by the intrepid airman in seven hours, which works out at an average speed of seventy-one and a half miles per hour. Has it all been accomplished by following known laws of science and in strict accord with proved theories? The wonderful feature of this latest and most captivating excursion into the domain of nature is that the success of airmen is due not to the translation of theories into practice, but to unascertained laws of nature which bold pioneers have, almost unconsciously complied with. It is bold practice which is "demonstrating the existence of principles and laws hitherto unsuspected." In other words the new art is advancing with a rapidity which its science is unable to overtake. The astounding fact remains that, not all the mathematicians in the world have been able to upset the conclusions arrived at by practical men like the brothers Wright years ago. The machines of Bleriot, Farman and Cody and many others remain among the most efficient, and yet it is notorious that some of the greatest theorists have failed to build a real flying-machine. How far the art in actuality has surpassed the science in speculation can be judged from the admitted circumstance that "all the scientific volumes ever published have done less to make flying possible than did the first passable petrol motor."

Possibilities of the Future.

The invention of air navigation has furnished meteorologists with better means of investigating winds and atmospheric electricity. And it is a possibility that the mysteries of the flight of birds, which have baffled science for ages, will reveal themselves to the daring possessor of the art aeronautics. Dr. Hankin, who not long ago gave the results of his observations on soaring birds in India, assumed "that air under the influence of sunlight contains a store of energy which in some unexplained manner is set free by the oustretched wings of certain birds." And he had to adn that this suppositious force was outside the ken of science. Another theory, by Mr. H. T. Strong, rests on the kinetic theory of gases and on "polarisation," the object being to obtain more support from the air than can be afforded by its density. According to the theorist, "although polarisation could only be a means of momentary duration, it may still be of sufficient importance to explain soaring flight; and thus the soaring flight of birds may constitute a demonstration on a grand scale of the Kinetic theory, the source of the energy being the heat of the atmosphere." Stretching his imagination further the laboratory theorist believes that "it should be found that the air leaving the wing of a soaring bird is at a lower temperature than the surrounding air." Thus whil science gropes its way along a path obscurely lighted by but few ascertained facts, the intrepidity and self-sacrificing zeal of practical pioneers are approaching perfection in an art which has hitherto existed only in the fairy tales of antiquity.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Ulster Republic.

"Truth."—I am interested to learn that the Ulster Unionist Commissioners have completed the provisional constitution for that favoured province. The Republic can be started within an hour, and with luck it should last for an equal period. I can well understand that a good many loyal persons will receive salaries under the new *regime*, but I should still like to know where the money is to come from. Does the Republic undertake responsibility for old-age pensions? And what about education, which in oppressed Ireland is supported entirely by British subsidies? Does Belfast under a Republic want a school rate? Another point that troubles me is the delivery of letters. Clearly there can be no dealing in the King's dominions with missives bearing a revolutionary stamp and postmark. All the perplexities have, I am sure, been worked out by the Carson Commissioners, and as Mr. F. E. Smith has been called in to give counsel's opinion, we ought to have full information when that statesman resumes his oratorical career on the English platform.

Lord Ampthill's Indictment.

"Bombay Gazette."—To the plea that Great Britain cannot interfere with a self-governing Colony Lord Ampthill replies that it is not sound doctrine. "If that is the right view, we have no right in future and had no right in the past to use our power to stop oppression and injustice. All those deeds of national chivalry in the storied past on which we have hitherto prided ourselves and on which we base our claim to the respect of the world, were merely mischievous and unwarrantable interference." And he regards the neglect and incomptence which permitted the deplorable trouble in the Transvaal to continue and to grow until it aroused indignation in India as highly culpable; for in any foreign country if British Indian subjects were ill-treated we should insist on having redress. . . Lord Ampthill's indictment is stirring and vigorous, and it is also true. The lot of British Indians in South Africa is infinitely worse now than it was at the time of the Provincial Settlement, and promises solemnly made have been ruthlessly broken. Lord Amphill's powerful advocacy, if it have no immediate effect on the Government of the Union, will, at all events, enable the British public to understand the future attitude of their fellow-subjects in South Africa.

Charges Discredited.

"The Statesman."—The evidence given before the Chamberlain Commission, which has just arrived here in the form of a series of Blue-books, is of profound interest to all who are concerned in Indian commerce and finance. The general tenour of the testimony given by the witnesses who have so far been examined has alrady been indicated, and a perusal of the evidence shows how thoroughly the serious charges levelled against the India Office have been discredited.

Lahore Bank Smash.

"Indian Daily News".—The banking smash at Lahore will do no end of mischief but it has been foreseen for some time and there has been a number of articles in "Commerce" calling attention to the extraordinary complication of the affairs of some dozen companies of which Mr. Hurkissen Lal has been the leading spirit. The Lahore Spinning Company's affairs were dealt with on 3rd September by "Commerce" and the auditors' report showed great irregularities. The mill owed 7.5 lakhs in December 1912 to The People's Bank of India; to the Amritsar Bank 6.46 lakhs since increased to 8 lakhs; to the Punjab National Bank against stocks 1,69,000. It was owed 1,25,000 by the Krishna Mill on a "pro note" against which it held no security and which "pro note" formed part of the security of the Amritsar Bank advance. There seems in fact to have been a large group of mills, and insurance companies and banks all being supported or promoted by the People's Bank of India, and all owing each other vast sums of money the security for which was doubtful. There will be, of course, much more heard of it all, but we see one bank was offering depositors 6 per cent. for money at a week's notice. The People's Bank has a capital of 21 lakhs subscribed and about 1 lakh preference (out of 10 authorised) and a reserve fund of 2,75,000. It gives 5¼ for fixed deposit at 2 years but for widows and orphans it gave 6 per cent. We fear Lord Hardinge will find more unrest in the Punjab.

The Campaign Against the Bank.

"Tribune".—It is not for us to say what the causes of the failures are. But what is prominent before many of us is the bitter and persistent campaign started by certain persons against Lala Harkishen Lal and the concerns under his direction. It is again beyond our scope to analyse the exact motives and objects of this campaign. But it appears to us and to many others looking from a detached standpoint that much of the attack was personal and not wholly intended with a view to the reconstruction of the concerns on more sound lines. If we attach greater importance to the personal local feelings and factious disposition of those who started the campaign, now that the Peeple's Bank has suspended payment and Lala Harkishen Lal is vanquished, they should be jubilant. But the consequences are far too serious for jubiliation even of the vulgar, personal and narrow-minded spirit of which we find enough and to spare in this country.

Why Co-operation Grows Slowly.

"The Bengalee".—Reports have reached us that in the remote villages where our young men are attending to the needs of the flood-stricken they are not free from the attention of the C. I. D. whose agents are watching either from under a tree or any other position of vantage to see if the young workers are mixing doses of sedition with the doles of charity. It is a well-known fact that many religious and philanthropic bodies all over India do not happen to be in the good books of the authorities. When the Police authorities accuse the people of apathy, and indifference in the matter of self-protection and reluctance to co-operate with them in restoring peace and order we only wonder that it never occurs to them whether they have helped or obstructed the growth of the spirit which seems to be so much in request at the present time. Men in power seem to possess no sense of humour. To expect a growth when the very conditions are wanting smacks of the days of magic and miracle.

IMMIGRATION ATROCITY.

16 INDIANS GET 3 MONTHS.

FOUR WOMEN INCLUDED.

RETURNING FROM FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23.

Sixteen Indians, including four women, have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for contravening the Immigration Act by endeavouring to cross the border from Natal when returning from a football tournament.

The case excited very great interest and the Court was crowded with Mahomedans.

DELIBERATE MOVE TO CHALLENGE ARREST.

The visit of the Indians sentenced to hard labour to the football match was made with the deliberate purpose of challenging arrest and starting a new passive resistance movement.

It is stated that Mr. Gandhi himself will shortly invite arrest by declining to comply with the technical provisions of Immigration Act.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO FACILITATE EXPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Minister of Lands in New South Wales states that the Government is determined to cheapen and facilitate the transmission to the coast and the exportation of the wheat crop by opening new ports and introducing the bulk system of handling traffic.

ROYAL VISIT TO NORTHAMPTON

A JUBILANT WELCOME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The King is the guest of Earl Spencer at Althorp Park. His Majesty to-day made an official visit to Northampton where he had a jubilant welcome. The King then proceeded to witness the main operations of the manoeuvres in the vicinity.

SOMALILAND ADMINISTRATOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Byatt, the Administrator in Somaliland, sails to-morrow.

GOLF AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Ssept. 21.

The Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews has disapproved of the inclusion of golf in the Olympic Games.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Madras Municipal 4 per cent debenture loan of Rs. 3,42,000 was floated yesterday and was fully subscribed, the tender of the Bank of Madras for almost the whole sum at par being accepted. The remainder of the loan was allotted to two other tenders at 101 and 102 respectively.

FORGING A PAY BILL.

AUDITOR SENT TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Pragnath Banarjee, auditor in the local Accountant-General's office, who was tried for forging a judical officer's pay bill and attempting to cheat by trying to get the pay cheque signed by the Assistant Accountant General, was sentenced to-day by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

HOME RULE BILL.

FRIENDLY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

CONFERENCE EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Evening News" says the belief is growing in political circles that the visits of Ministers and the Opposition leaders to Balmoral will result in a conference on the subject of Home Rule. The paper says there has undoubtedly been a friendly exchange of views.

ULSTER HEROICS.

LAST EFFORT TO SMASH THE BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Unionst papers are devoting much space to the proceedings in Ulster. Sir Edward Carson and General Richardson met Unionist Members of the House of Commons at Captain Craig's house, in Belfast, last night to discuss the establishment of a provisional government which, it is expected, will be announced at a meeting of five hundred delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council to-day.

On Saturday Sir E. Carson will inspect fourteen Belfast regiments, each 800 strong, with complete commissiariat, signalling and ambulance units. General Richardson, in command, accompanied by his staff, will be a feature of the gathering.

The Radical papers describe the proceedings of Sir E. Carson as a last desperate effort to smash the Bill. They declare that the manufacturers in Belfast are alarmed at the reckless speeches, fearing that the labour troubles in Dublin may be echoed in Belfast where the situation would be most serious with a populace armed with rifles and revolvers.

Mr. F. E. Smith has returned from Ulster to take up his duties on General French's Staff at the manoeuvres as a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry.

GARROS' FLIGHT.

TOULON TO TUNIS IN SEVEN HOURS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The aviator Garros has flown in an aeroplane from Toulon to Tunise, a distance of five hundred miles over the sea, is seven hours.

BOTHA CABINET.

COALITIONISTS DISAPPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The reconstruction of General Botha's Cabinet with three new Afrikander members has disappointed those who expected that the Hertzog controversy would lead to a Coalition Government. The New Ministers however are all Moderates.

THE RISING IN MUSCAT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

The only news lately received from Muscat is that the Imam with his rebel forces is trying to consolidate his authority inland. The Sultan has not sufficient force to prevent this.

FAMOUS NATIONALIST DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The death is announced in New York of the noted Nationalist Patrick Ford.

DERBY CANDIDATE INSURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The phenomenal colt Tetrarch has been insured at Lloyds' against inability to run in the Derby of 1914 at the rate of 25 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BASES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The well-known engineer, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice is sailing for Australia to investigate, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the question of naval docks and bases from an engineering standpoint.

SERVIAN FORTS CAPTURED.

ALBANIAN TROOPS' SUCCESS.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING SENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.

It is reported that twenty thousand well-armed Albanians commanded by Austrian and Bulgarian officers have captured the Servian fortifications at Dibra. The Government is hastily sending reinforcements.

A DETERMINED BATTLE.

BELGRADE, Sept. 24.

It is officially stated that there was a determined battle lasting two hours between the Albanians and two companies of Servian troops at Dibra on the 22nd instant. The Servians withdrew towards Ritchevo. The Albanians were six thousand strong.

GREEK PREMIER.

RECEIVES THE GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

M. Poincare has conferred on M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

LESSON OF THE BALKAN WAR.

INTERESTING SIMLA LECTURE.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The United Service Institution lecture was delivered this afternoon in the Gaiety Theatre by Captain Crofton, R.H.A.H., his subject being an introduction to the study of war in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912. The General presided.

The lecturer dealt at length with the causes of the war and showed how Turkey was caught unprepared and suffered in consequence. He paid tribute to the fine fighting qualities of the Turkish soldier, but said the army was in process of reorganization and had been made inefficient by wrong methods being taken the supply and transport were bad and hence defeat could not be avoided, particularly as the 2nd line of troops who were maintained were not familiar with their weapons. Ammunition was short and the cavalry and horse artillery sigularly deficient, though Thrace was the country where they could be used with advantage. He noticed the wonderful rehabilitation of the Turkish army as shown by the rapidity with which Adrianople was reoccupied. The strength and organization of the allies was dealt with and the results of war were detailed, together with the lessons that could be learned from it.

By the aid of maps, Captain Crofton showed how the allies intended under their secret treaty to distribute the conquered territory, how these plans were modified by the treaty of London and finally how yet further modifications had followed upon Bulgaria's quarrel with Servia and Greece.

General Aylmer in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said a great deal of valuable information had been put before them that afternoon. It took a great many years before a campaign revealed its true significance. It was better to study campaigns themselves than have their lessons as evolved by somebody else. There were fashions in what was called the military art and those fashions were more readily influenced by such lessons. That was the true art of war. There were a great many ways of doing the same thing in war, and because a victorious general adopts one way that did not prove that it was the only way. They must remember to do what they had in hand thoroughly and whole-heartedly according to whatever method they had chosen for carrying it out. The only lessons of the Balkan War that seemed to him at all plain at present were those of military policy and organization and these only confirmed what every-one should have known before, but alas they were constantly forgotten by those who should remember them. The first was the vicious system of adapting our military arrangements to meet a limited situation which was the offspring of so-called finicial necessities, and our want of energy, self-sacrifice or thoroughness. In this spirit, Turkey came to the conclusion that the combination of the allies against her was quite outside the bounds of practical politics (a very favourite expression of the economist), and that it would be pure waste of money to provide for such a ridiculous contingency. Strength and efficiency of an army was the barometer of a nation's patriotism and these things could not be calculated like a mathematical problem. Again, Turkey trusted to the intervention of the Powers instead of trusting to herself. Such trust in outsiders was cheap and therefore commended only by those who had forgotten the old saying about not putting your trust in princes.

MEDITERRANEAN MANOEUVRES.

STRONG BRITISH NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

"MOST IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

An important Admiralty announcement states that it has been decided to send a detachment of the First Fleet, consisting of four battleships, the Third Cruiser Squadron, the First Light Cruiser Squadron and the Third Flotilla, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, to cruise in the Mediterranean in early November. They will return at Christmas. The Fourth Battle Squadron will join the detachment at Gibraltar, whereupon manoeuvres will be carried out in the Western Mediterranean Fleet.

On the termination of these exercises, the combined Fleet, consisting of eight battleships, three battle-cruisers, eight cruisers, and eight light cruisers will proceed for a cruise as far as Alexandria, visiting various ports.

The Third Flotilla with sixteen modern destroyers will remain in the Mediterranean, the destroyers at present there returning home.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The naval concentration in the Mediterranean will constitute the most imposing demonstration of naval power that Great Britain has ever made in the Mediterranean.

ROYAL BETROTHALS.

RUMANIA TO BE ALLIED TO RUSSIA AND GREECE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 24.

The betrothals are announced of Prince Charles of Rumania to the Grand-Duchess Olga of Russia, and Princess Elisabeth of Rumania to the Crown Prince George of Greece.

LATE MR. PERCY COATS.

LEFT OVER A MILLION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Percy Coats, who died on Sept. 15th, left over a million sterling. Three other members of the family have died in the last two years, leaving altogether over five millions sterling.

AISGILL DISASTER.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST DRIVER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In contrast to the verdict at the inquest on other victims of the Aisgill disaster the inquest on Sir Arthur Douglas has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the driver of the second train.

MEXICAN REBELS.

TRAIN BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mexican rebels blew up a train with dynamite at Sartillo, killing forty Federal soldiers and ten passengers.

GUN EXPLODES.

INCIDENT AT MOULVI BAZAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

On the 20th a young man living with the Police Inspector of Moulvi Bazar in Sylhet district was carrying a loaded gun along a public road when it exploded wounding an old woman, a boy and a man. It is reported that the gun did not belong to its carrier.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Death is announced of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(III.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

A WISE AND CAUTIOUS POLICY.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

The despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 6th May 1875, in reply to the one of the Government of India of 30th June 1874, foreshadowing for sanction the future policy which should be pursued in reference to making available a part of the State's Surplus cash balances, is of such historic interest, and, besides, so valuable even to-day for appreciation of the prevalent controversy in a just and fair spirit, unshackled by the influence of any particular or class interest, that we make no apology in referring to some further observations therefrom, beyond those quoted in our issue of yesterday. Here is what Lord Salisbury observed in reference to the new arrangements proposed by the Government of India with the Presidency Banks:

Your proposal that a minimum balance should be fixed, all deductions from which should carry interest against you, appears to me to be reasonable. Without such a protection, express or implied, it would be difficult for the Banks to transact business with so large a customer. You would naturally take care to fix a minimum which should not impose any burden upon the State beyond what is necessary for their fair remuneration. Any such arrangement should be supplemented by a corresponding provision, that the balance which you think fit to leave with the bank exceeds a fixed minimum, and if the Bank should desire to retain them, they should bear interest in your favour.

It will be seen that the underlying principle insisted upon all through by the Secretary of State is the command and control of the funds temporarily placed with the Presidency Banks, without any unfairness to those institutions. It seems that the same principle is *still* in vogue with the Government. The only difference between the old controversy and the one raised for some months past consists in the larger amount which the commercial bodies, heedless of this sound principle, are so eager the Government should make available to the Presidency Banks. Reading their contention between the lines the student of finance and banking would easily discover that what is wanted by the Banks is an "open sesame." That is the hidden object. Is it unnatural that Sir William Meyer, reading that contention in the light we have just pointed out, submitted to the Bombay Chamber the following pertinent queries:—

1. "For what period you desire assistance and up to what estimated amount you would like the Government to provide money?"
2. "Do you desire that money to be in the shape of loans given to the Presidency Banks or merely by means of expansion of the deposits with these Banks?"
3. "If in the shape of loans what terms of interest do you suggest, and what do you consider should be the currency of the loans?"
4. "How should the repayment of the loans be secured; by deposit of Government securities or otherwise?"

Those are legitimate queries which a Finance Minister, who is the watch dog of the surplus funds of the general taxpayer, is in duty bound to put to the men of Commerce who, instead of finding accommodation by independent means open to all other men of commerce in the world, seek to benefit themselves, even for a few short months, at the expense of the taxpayer who, to them, is quite a negligible entity!

THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

But let us hark back to the minatory observations of the Secretary of State, observations which have not lost an iota of their force and significance, even after a lapse of nearly 40 years, observations which are exceedingly relevant even to-day to enlighten the general public and guide them to a right understanding of the larger problem of public finance, how far any Government can make surplus funds belonging to the general body of taxpayers available to a particular interest. *That is the whole crux of the question.* It is this question which the Currency Commission will have to answer with Rhadamanthine impartiality. The question involves two important propositions: (1) What are the relations of a Government and its obligations towards the general taxpayer; and (2) how far a Government can safely and wisely deem it right, in view of those obligations, to favour a class interest?

Lord Salisbury solved the problem very correctly. He observed to the Government of India that they should "take care to make it clearly understood that the amount of your deposits is discretionary, and that, if it is convenient to you at any time to retain in the Treasury the proceeds of the revenue, the Banks possess no rights in respect to it that will entitle them to complain." Nothing could be clearer than this declaration of the policy of the State, and yet they scream aloud, ignoring the fact of the State's own duties and obligations to the taxpayer, whose monies it holds in trust for the benefit of all and no particular class.

But here follows another pregnant observation which is full of cautious statemanship:

In ordinary times you will not probably wish to retain money in the Treasury. If any apprehension of difficulty is felt, or if the course taken by any Bank indisposes you to trust it with the custody of large deposits, it will be at your discretion to hold back the growing produce of the revenue in the Treasury instead of paying it over to the Bank. At a very brief notice, you will be able to accumulate in your own coffers, the two millions which you judge to be necessary for your security in times of pressure, even if a large portion of it cannot be provided by drawing upon your balances. Any sum so reserved you will deal with according to the exigencies of the time. It will be competent for your Financial Department to retain it in the Treasury to lend it for short terms under suitable conditions as to interest and security.

THE PRESENT PRACTICE.

It may be said that all along for these many years the Financial Department has been following this wholesome policy. At the same time it should be remembered that the exigencies of the Indian Government are such, with its growing revenue and its corresponding expenditure, that it now requires at the very least, from eight to ten millions as the late Sir James Westland informed the Bombay Chamber deputation some few years ago. It is even more now. Nay, whenever the balances have swollen they have made more monies available to the Presidency Banks, as so well pointed out by Sir W. Meyer the other day, and so conclusively proved by Mr. Lionel Abraham himself in one of the important papers on the subject submitted to the Commission. For instance in Paper No. II (vide page 3 of appendix I) Mr. Abraham observes that, while the existing agreement with the Banks is to hold for the Government at their head offices without interest amounts as follows, namely,

Bank of Bengal	£233,000
Bank of Madras	£120,000
Bank of Bombay	£133,000.

In actual practice, the Government of India is much more liberal to the Banks than is provided for in the agreement. They usually keep at the head offices of the three Banks the following amounts:

Bank of Bengal	£467,000 to £533,000
Bank of Madras	A little over £133,000
Bank of Bombay	£267,000 to £333,000

It is evident that the Banks are insatiate. Their appetite for balances grows, more, the more they get, and still they cry aloud for more! Under the circumstances none can gainsay that the Finance Minister was not justified in telling the Bombay Chamber that they were a little "unkind" to the Government which was dealing with the banks more liberally than warranted by the bond.

A WHOLESOME PRECAUTION.

But we have yet to give another extract which is as brimful of sound common sense as it is of practical statesmanship. There is Lord Salisbury's injunction that the Banks should be required to abstain from the hazardous business of foreign exchanges, and from lending on any but the most approved securities. A weekly statement, such as that which is issued by the Bank of England, together with a weekly classification of the securities on which they have advanced should be supplied by a responsible officer, who should be bound to a true statement under penalty. You will at the same time require such confidential returns as may be necessary to place your Excellency in full possession of all the requisite information with respect to the destribution of the resources of the Banks and to the character of their operations. If the information furnished by these returns is sufficiently detailed, it will not be necessary to reserve a power of inspection which might impose upon you in the public view an undue responsibility for the management of the Banks, and would, in other respects place the Government in a false position towards them.

Every experienced banker would, we venture to say, heartily approve of the above wholesome and sound precaution. Lord Salisbury had, no doubt, at the date of the despatch, justly in his mind the startling revelations which the Bank of Bombay Commission had made in 1871 with regard to the disastrous collapse in 1867 of the old Bank of Bombay. The injunction that the Presidency Banks should not embark on foreign exchanges was indeed most farsighted and extremely called for. Otherwise it is not difficult to assert what some of those Banks might have ventured upon and what losses they might have incurred during the eighties when exchange was going down alarmingly at a rapid rate. We cannot but admire the extreme care, caution and foresight the Government have all through exercised in this matter in relation to the Banks. They have admirably safeguarded the interests of the taxpayers and yet it is amazing to notice how again the cry has been heard that those Banks should be permitted to deal in foreign exchanges! It may be that exchange is on a somewhat stable footing, thanks to the purely artifical prop of the Gold Standard Reserve. But the events of 1907-8 show how there still lurks a great danger in permitting these Banks to deal in foreign exchanges. Indeed, we all know, how the Exchange Banks themselves have looked with disfavour on this unwise proposal and expressed their views accordingly to the Government. It is to be hoped that the Commission by a majority (for there are at least two or three members who are in favour of it) will set its face against this resurrected cry, so fraught with risk as it is even under existing conditions.

DUBLIN STRIKE.

NATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

PREPARED TO APPEAL FOR SUFFERERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The National Transport Workers' Federation at a meeting in London to-day decided to inform the Dublin Trades Council that it regards it as futile to afford any help to the Dublin strikers except to place the machinery of the Federation at the disposal of those desinring to terminate the dispute. The Federation is prepared, however, to appeal for funds for sustenance of the sufferers.

A SHIPLOAD OF PROVISIONS.

The Parliament Committee of the Trades Union Congress has decided to send a shipload of provisions to Dublin, at a cost of £5,000, in aid of the strikers.

THE TRAIN MURDER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

At the further hearing, at Basti, of the charge against Sukhu Mochi, of having murdered Miss Murphy on the 3rd September.

Amolea Persnad, the assistant station master stated that he had been informed of the murder by a telegram about 11 p.m. on 3rd September. He and constable Gopal Dass searched the dining car of No. 2 down train. Then they came out on to the platform and heard the accused saying that he knew all about the affair and that the guard had killed the Miss Sahib. The accused was taken into custody immediately and there was found in his possession Re. 1-0-9, and tied in one corner of his *dhotie* were four pieces of a silver bangle. A zenana *dhotie*, which the accused was wearing, appeared to be bloodstained. The accused said openly that he would tell all about the murder if he received a reward.

Mustaffa Khan and Monan Lunia, painters in the O. and R. Railway workshops at Lucknow, the former a resident of Benares and the latter of Gorakhpur, and countrymen of the accused, both gave evidence of having travelled in the train on which the murder took place. At Gorakhpur at 6 p.m. the accused came to the door of their compartment, which was the second carriage from the one in which Miss Murphy was murdered. The accused was prevented from getting into their compartment by another passenger and he went away. Both witnesses went to sleep during the night and when they awoke at Gonda they heard about the murder.

Sita Ram, a cigarette vendor at Basti station, was the next witness. He said the accused had bought some cigarettes and a box of matches from him while No. 1 up train was in the station. The accused was wearing a *koorta* then but when the witness saw him next morning he had none.

Isri Chamber of Basti denied he was related to the accused.

A man named Sukkha (not Sukkhu) of Gorakhpur was the witness' son-in-law. The accused insisted on his relationship to the witness.

The hearing will be resumed on September 25.

HON. MR. ABBOTT AT AGRA.

800 ANGLO-INDIANS TO VISIT OLD COUNTRY.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 24.

The President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Mr. Abbott, was given an entertainment at Agra by the local Anglo-Indians, at the G. I. P. Railway Institute.

The Rev. Father Norman, D. D., took the chair and, in introducing Mr. Abbott, spoke of his zeal, energy, and labour for the good of the Anglo-Indian cause, and exhorted his hearers to take their proper place in the progressive political life of the country.

A complimentary address was presented to Mr. Abbott, which referred to the importance of unity of action on the part of Anglo-Indians, and concluded by requesting him to inaugurate a branch of the League at Agra.

Mr. McDonough delivered a speech in which he urged united action.

Mr. Abbott then addressed the meeting, and enjoined the community to shake off the "slough of despond" into which it had fallen. He felt sure he could help them, but they must bring themselves into line with the requirements of the times by education, enlightenment, self-help and unity.

Mr. Abbott thanked Mr. Fred Ellis for the support he had given to the Anglo-Indian League in the columns of his old-established paper.

He outlined a scheme which he had in view, of chartering a steamer to take a contingent of about 800 men, women and especially children, to London next year, in order to give them an opportunity of viewing the old country and having friendly intercourse with their kinsmen across the seas, many of whom were in a position to influence the affairs of the community in this country.

A very large number of audiences of both sexes signed the League registers as members.

POSTMEN'S ULTIMATUM.

SIX WEEKS' TIME GIVEN.

"MEAN AND UNTRUE" SUGGESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A conference of telegraph and postal clerks at Liverpool passed a resolution instructing the Executive immediately to agitate for an all-round increase of wages commensurate with the increased cost of living. The Resolution added that failing a satisfactory reply in six weeks a conference should be convoked to consider what action should be taken.

A manifesto issued by postal employees denies that the recommendations of the Holt Committee involve an expenditure of a million yearly, and declares that more than a decade will elapse before such an increase is incurred. The manifesto describes as mean and untrue the suggestion that the recommendations would be the cause of additional taxation, and exhorts the public to remember that the present discontent is not the work of the leaders. The latter have counselled moderation but have been overruled by an overwhelming vote of the members.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

ABLE TO MEET ALL POSSIBLE DEMANDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The Directors of the Punjab National Bank, one of the largest and oldest of the indigenous banks in Lahore, have issued a statement to their shareholders stating that they have in hand Rs. 35 lakhs in Government securities, besides a large cash balance; and that most of their investments are in liquid securities, only a small proportion being in land ed and house properties.

They can, therefore, meet with all possible demands.

ANOTHER BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The Bank of Peshawar at Gujranwala, started sometimes ago by a leading local pleader with a nominal capital of five lakhs has suspended payment

At Lahore things have resumed their normal condition to-day in the principle Indian banks. The total withdrawal from the different banks in the three days of rush was over twelve lakhs. Some degree of commotion is yet reported from mofussil stations.

STATION MASTER ARRESTED.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE A BOX OF TREASURE.

A sensational arrest was effected yesterday at Saraghat on the E. B. S. Railway, when Mr. Scott, Station Master of that place was arrested on a charge of theft of Rs. 4,000 and released on bail. From particulars to hand it appears that Government treasure arrived at Sara in boxes of Rs. 4,000 each and was being transhipped to Damikdia by ferry when it is alleged that Mr. Scott had one box removed to his quarters and substituted in its place another box of the same description. The property was subsequently discovered in the kitchen attached to Mr. Scott's premises. Circumstances surrounding the charge are at present very mysterious. Trial will take place shortly in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate at Nattore.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The commission of enquiry into the charges of bribery against M. Barkat Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has begun its sittings at Ferozpore.

The charges are arranged under four heads, in respect of various sums alleged to have been accepted as a motive for showing favour to parties in suits.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

ASSAULT ON A BARRISTER.

SEQUEL TO A CALCUTTA SUIT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

This afternoon at the High Court before Mr. Justice Imam, Mr. Rasul narrated a sad story of a barrister being assaulted in the discharge of his official duty in the suit about the Albert H. pending in the High Court, in which Mr. P. Chowdhury, Barrister, was appointed receiver. To-day Mr. Chowdhury went over to the Hall to take possession of the premises when he was assaulted by one of the defendants. Counsel submitted that this was gross contempt of Court. His Lordship directed Mr. Chowdhury to file a petition.

PERSIAN PROBLEM.

FINANCIAL HELP OR ARMED INTERVENTION?

SIX MILLIONS LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The "Times" in an article, discussing the possibility of a six million sterling Persian loan, says that Imperial reasons preclude us from letting Persia collapse.

Is it cheaper to help her financially, hoping that she will recover strength, or to let her drift towards final disaster with the inevitable sequel of military intervention?

If we are compelled to send a force from India, the ultimate cost must far exceed the sum suggested. We sha. in that case be entering on a policy full of danger, accompanied by an outplay of an extent which cannot be foreseen.

We trust that the question of the loan, publicly raised, under guarantee of Britain, or possibly in conjunction with Russia, will be carefully considered. It is impossible to say tha. the loan will save Persia, but it worth trying.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 23.

Mr. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction in Mysore, is of opinion that the Bowringpet-Kolar line, (11 miles of 2 ft. 6 inch. gauge), will be ready for traffic on 15th November next; as to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, the section between Yellabanka and Devanhully will be ready in February or March. The directors of the Madras and S. M. Railway object to a third rail being laid to join this line over their metre gauge between Yellabanka and Bangalore, but by widening its cuttings and culverts, the new line is to be run practically along side it into Bangalore city.

KARACHI TORTURE CASE.

JAIL OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

A case is before the Karachi Sessions Court in which a Deputy Jailor, a Jail Warder, and a Police Constable, of Karachi are charged with torturing three men with intent to extort from them a confession of guilt.

The case appears to excite extraordinary interest in the Indian quarter and the Court yesterday was besieged with people keen to know how the proceedings would end. Evidence of an extraordinary kind was given by one of the three complainants as to the nature of the torture to which he was subjected.

Mr. Raymond, the Public Prosecutor, is appearing for the Crown and three lawyers have been engaged for the defence.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

DISTRIBUTED WIDELY IN CALCUTTA AND MOFUSSIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

On enquiry in connection with the discovery of a seditious leaflet purporting to be a new issue of "Swadhin Bharta" in Calcutta it has been ascertained that copies of the same pamphlet were found in various public places of Calcutta and Mofussil towns. The police have seized copies of the same at Naraingunge, Sylhet, Barisal and other places.

FRONTIER RAID.

POSTAL ESCORT ATTACKED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

A Press "communique" states:—

On the 20th September the levies escoting the post to Chitral were attacked near the Rowarai Pass by a gang of raiders whose identity has not yet been established. One levy was killed and four were wounded, while one man is missing. A mail bag and two rifles were lost.

The latest report is that the scouts and levies were pursuing the raiders in the direction of Chatorbat.

THE "ZEMINDAR'S" SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

The "Zemindar" newspaper press, whose security deposit of Rs. 2,000 was recently forfeited, having applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for leave to renew the declaration which expires on the 28th instant, a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 has been demanded.

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

WHAT THE BHISTI SAW.

BUTLER'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 24.

The prosecution witness' Sankaram, examined by the Sirkar Vakil, yesterday, depossed that he was employed under the deceased as waterman for one and a half years and was staying in the bungalow. There were five servants in the house. Swynny was also staying in the bungalow. On the night the incident occurred Stephens had his dinner with the first and second accused. They both went to sleep before Stephens. After dinner Stephens told his butler to prepare to start for Trichur the next day. Mrs. Stephens went to bed at 10. He was reading till then. Stephens slept in the same room as Mrs. Stephens and Swanny in an adjoining room. Witness slept in the verandah.

HEARS REPORT OF A GUN.

At 4-30 in the morning witness heard the report of a gun, rose and sat on the mat. Smoke was seen coming out of Stephens' bedroom. The chokra and butler went to the door and Mrs. Stephens came out of the room. The butler asked her the cause of the gun report. She said that Stephens had shot himself. She sat on Swynny's butler's mat and asked the butler to open the door to the verandah. When the door was opened Swynny came and with Mrs. Stephens went westward through the southern verandah. The butler and the chokra were told by Swynny that they, could not enter Stephens' bedroom till the police came. Swynny sent the butler with a letter to the police station. A light placed there in the evening was burning. Witness found the chokra at the landing calling the boatman. The chokra asked witness to return to the bungalow. Being afraid witness sat on the road and seeing Pathros and the butler return from the police station joined them. At 6 in the morning witness entered the room after the police had come and saw blood and brains scattered in the room. He also saw the gun.

Witness identified the gun.

It was Swynny's, and was brought when he came. The gun was in Swynny's bedroom on Sunday night in the gun box. Witness saw Swanny put the gun in the box. That day Swynny's butler cleaned the gun and took it to Swynny's bedroom. Witness did not know whether the servant was asked by Swynny to do so. The gun box would be found sometimes in the verandah. Before the chokra was sent out Mrs. Stephens' bed was removed to the verandah at her instance. No cry was heard from Stephens' bedroom with the report of the gun. The doors leading outside were closed before they went to bed. The chokra used to close the door of Swynny's bedroom.

BUTLER CORROBORATES WATERMAN'S STORY.

Vareeth, Swynny's butler, deposed that in May and June he went with Swynny to Vaikom and stayed in the dentist Stephens' bungalow. Witness did not know the exact date of Stephens' death. The day after witness with Swynny returned to Trivandrum after a stay at Vaikom of some twenty days before the occurrence. Stephens went to sleep at 10 and the first and second acused went earlier. Stephens called the servants as usual before going to bed and then went to sleep himself. Witness heard the report of a gun between 4 and 4-30 in the morning and woke up frightened. Pathros and the butler went near Stephens' bedroom when Mrs. Stephens came out. Witness asked her what had happened, she said that Stephens had killed himself. Witness did not remember whether the butler asked Mrs. Stephens anything. She sat down of witness' mat. Sankaran and witness lifted the door curtain, looked in and found Stephens' head blown out and the brains scattered. Witness was frightened and had to go back. Nothing else could be seen as the light fell only on the deceased's head. The butler and Pathros went to the police station. Witness did not go anywhere. Witness fainted and sat down on the doorstep. Swynny had brought a gun from Trivandrum.

The gunbox and the gun were identified.

There were cartridges in the gunbox. Under Swynny's orders witness cleaned the gun the day before Stephens' death. That day the gun was placed in Swynny's bedroom. Witness did not lock the box as he did not know how to lock it. For cleaning, the gun was not taken to pieces. Witness did not know if the gun was loaded. They were preparing to leave next day after breakfast but did not do so. A bicycle, two doves, and two lamps belonging to the deceased were taken to Trivandrum. Witness' residence at Trivandrum was searched by the police and a loaded cartridge, a bullet and a handkerchief were found in his box and taken.

These were identified.

The handkerchief belongs to Swynny as also the cartridge. Witness was in Swynny's service only for a short time. Before that he was employed under his father, a retired Police Superintendent.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT.

CRAWFORD-WATSON CASE.

DALLIANCE AT MATHERAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. R. M. Watson, formerly office superintendent at the Bombay Electric Company, charged Mr. A. A. Crawford, proprietor of that Company, with criminal intimacy with his wife and with enticing her away. Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. E. Miall, an assistant at Messrs. Badham Pile and Co.'s shop, deposed to having seen the complainant's wife and the accused seated together in the orchestra stalls during a performance at the Royal Opera House on the night of the 7th June. Mrs. Watson did not in any way seem disturbed. She did not appear to him as if she was crying. From January to April he was complainant's neighbour and during that time he never heard the complainant and his wife quarrelling.

The complainant (to witness): Did we not appear to be a happy couple?

Mr. Payne: The witness is no expert on matrimony.

His Worship (To witness): Are you a married man?

The witness: Yes.

His Worship: Then you can say something about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said he lived in a separate room from those occupied by the complainant and his room. He left the shop at 6-30 p.m. and went home straight almost every day.

His Worship: That is a very wise course to follow.

Mr. Payne: Though a little bit dull, sir.

Mr. D. P. Nanavati, a merchant, said he met the complainant, his wife and the accused near the bazaar at Matheran on Sunday the 1st June. On H. M. the King's birthday he with his family went on a picnic. When they reached Panorama Point they found nobody there. Subsequently he saw the accused and the complainant's wife coming on horseback. They dismounted and came on arm in arm. They sat on a stone, when he saw the accused put his arm round Mrs. Watson's waist. They were quite alone where they were and could not see the witness and family who were in the bush. The accused and Mrs. Watson had remained there for about three-quarters of an hour, when the witness and party left the place. The accused was during this time photographing Mrs. Watson in different positions. The same evening the witness saw the accused and Mrs. Watson on horseback near the Matheran Stall. He had never heard the complainant and his wife quarrelling.

The complainant here closed his case.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement to the Court said that with reference to the Matheran visit, Mrs. Watson and he rode to a point on the near side of the hillock at Panorama Point. They left the syces with the horses there and walked on the far side of the hillock towards the open plateau. On the way there they saw Mr. Nanavati and his family on the hillock. A lady was singing in French and Mrs. Watson told him (the accused) the lady was Mrs. Nanavati. The plateau on which the Nanavati family was seated overlooked the one on which the accused and Mrs. Watson were seated. He did not put his arm round Mrs. Watson's waist. Afterwards when Mr. Nanavati wished him, and he returned the greeting, Mrs. Watson was angered with the witness as evidently she did not like Mr. Nanavati. Subsequently when they returned, Mrs. Watson rode past the Nanavati party at a quick trot or canter. The invitation to dinner in Bombay was given to and accepted by the complainant three days previously, Mr. and Mrs. Watson were invited to the accused's place for the evening of the 7th. Subsequently he (the accused) happened to go to Messrs. Rose and Co., where he said the prospectus of a dancing carnival. The thing attracted him and afterwards he asked the complainant if he and Mrs. Watson would go to the theatre with him. Mr. Watson was agreeable to the proposal. Mr. and Mrs. Watson did not turn up at his place according to the appointment. The accused therefore went to their place, where he saw Mrs. Watson was in tears and the ribbon on her dress was partially torn. He asked her what the matter was and she told him her husband was jealous of him and had been accusing her and reviling her. In reply to him, the complainant said he had not abused her and was not jealous of him. He then reviled his wife and said that she must leave his place. He told her he would murder her if she attempted to enter his place again. She and the accused then went to the latter's place. She refused to have any food and he therefore took her to a theatre so that it might distract her thoughts from her troubles.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PAPER ON TIBETAN PRAYER MACHINES.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society held in the rooms of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the Town Hall, yesterday evening, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd.) Papers were read on "Tibetan Customs and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D. and "A few Parsee Riddles" by Mr. Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi.

Dr. Jivanji Modi said that this was his second paper on the Tibetan customs and manners he had observed at Darjeeling, his first paper being on the Prayer-flags.

The Prayer-wheels formed a class of what can be called the Prayer-machines of the Tibetans. They were in the form of barrels or cylinders turning on an axis. They varied in size from half a foot in length and three inches in diameter to six feet in length and three to four feet in diameter. The smallest were carried in hands by the Lamas or priests and other pious laymen Buddhists. The larger ones were placed in the outer corridors or verandahs of the Gunpas or monasteries. The large ones were really, as it were, machines, and they required an effort to pull them. While turning they struck two bells and gave a ringing sound. They had Buddhist prayers written on the outside of the cylinders and on rolls of papers put round the axis. The belief was, that every time a person turned those Prayer-wheels or machines, with every turn, he, as it were, recited the prayer written on it.

PRAYER-WHEELS ON HILL-TOPS.

In Tibet itself, it is said that religiously inclined people created light machines on the tops of hills and on rivers, so that they may turn by the force of the wind and the running water and thus bring them the religious merit of the recital of the prayers written on them. They put it even above the fire-places in their houses so that the force of the rising heated air may turn it. One cannot exactly trace the origin of this custom or idea. But what seems to have happened is possibly this. The old Buddhist prayers were written on the rolls of papers, like those which on sees even now in the case of some old Sanskrit manuscripts and modern horoscopes. In the case of the long prayers or larger scriptures the scrolls or rolls were for better preservation put round a piece of wood or stick like an axis. The reader turned the roll as he went on reading or praying. Each prayer was thus recited with one or more turns of the roll or cylinder. Man looks for haste, early despatch, fecility and convenience, even in his prayer business. A shortening or curtailing process is at the bottom. Hence at first they began the shortening-process by reading perhaps the principal parts of the prayers over the turning wheels. Gradually the shortening process continued. Then it came to the mere mechanical process of turning the wheel. The custom of the use of rosary in prayers among all nations of which Dr. Modi said he would speak on some other occasion, presented much to support this view. Some Parsee customs supported this view.

"HIP HIP HURRAH."

The history of the use of the words "Hip Hip Hurrah" gives us an idea of the shortening-process. It is said that Peter the Hermit, while going from village to village, to preach the crusades, moved the flag of the Cross in his hand and shouted "Hierosalema est perdita" i.e., "Jerusalem is lost." The people, being accustomed to his presence and his scouts, he, latterly, in order to save trouble and time, instead of shouting all the above three words, shouted only their first letters, h.i. and p. These three letters gave the word "Hip." So, he shouted the word "Hip" to rouse the people, who in their turn responded in sympathy crying "Hurrah." This was a kind of holy expression of joy and sympathy. Latterly the cry came from the Church to the festive board and festive gathering.

SOME PARSEE RIDDLES.

Mr. Munshi said that Dr. W. Schultz, a correspondent of the Solway Institute (Brusselles), is now engaged in collecting all the works relating to riddles in every country of the world. He has asked the help of this Society in his work. It is with a view to help Dr. Schultz that he has collected at the desire of the Hon. Secretary of the Society, about 150 riddles, known among the Parsees. Some of these he placed before the Society in the form of a Paper before sending them to Dr. Schultz. He said that there was no collecttion of riddles among the Parsees in a printed book-form. The riddles have been handed down from tradition and a few that were discussed in his paper, were, along with others, collected from some members of his family and from a lady friend. He quoted some extracts to show that the riddles "are not to be despised as trivial. They represent the earliest attempt to exercise reason, imagination and memory" and also serve as one of the innocent pastimes of the younger folks. The riddles, discussed and commented upon in this paper, dealt with some of the elements, the heavenly bodies, Jurers of Silence, toddy, rupee and some eatables etc.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE FUND.

VICEROY'S CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 24.

The total collections in aid of the Cawnpore Mosque Fund so far amount to Rs. 80,000. The larger contributions include collections by (1) the "Zemindar" of Lahore Rs. 24,000, (2) the "Hamdard" and "Comrade" of Delhi Rs. 12,000, (3) the Lucknow Association Rs. 10,000, (4) Cawnpore contributions Rs. 18,000, (5) Bengal and Bihar contributions Rs. 10,000. It is expected that the fund will soon exceed a lakh of rupees. Relief from this fund is now being regularly given to sufferers from the recent riots.

Besides this fund Messrs. Tyler, Collector, and Kindall, District Judge, have also contributed handsome amounts for the relief of sufferers which along with some other contributions received by the Collector, have been distributed among deserving people through semi-official agency. It is also understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent Rs. 500 for distribution among sufferers from the recent riots.

MAUD ALLAN.

MADRAS "EUROPEAN DEFENCE" OPINION.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the Madras branch of the European Defence Association regarding the forthcoming visit of Miss Maud Allan to this city it was decided after some discussion to send the following letter to Miss Maud Allan's manager in Bombay:—The Madras branch of the European Defence Association have noted with interest Miss Maud Allan's intended visit to this city. They are of opinion that her oriental dances are open to misconstruction by Indian audiences and this branch of the Association would respectfully suggest that they should be eliminated from her repertoire.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The bottom picture of Maud Allan, appearing in your journal today, really uplifts one's mind to a great extent and gives a direct slap in the face to every one of her slanderers. These must be totally un-British, if they fail to show enough fairness to appreciate the great probability of the original of your picture giving refined India a sublime treat and spiritual blessings. If, with the adoption of a little fairness towards Maud Allan's exhibitions and India's spiritual temperament, the heat happens to subside, I daresay, the present agitation will fall into the right channel of upholding British Woman's prestige, to which, not nature rendered into motion and music, but ardent exhibitions, in public, of biling and cooing deal the worst blow.

Yours, etc.,

SHAMED.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Capt. Druce, Royal West Kent Regt. is permitted to retire from the service.

The following Royal Artillery officers have been ordered Home during the current trooping season, on completion of a tour of foreign service:—

Capt. Addison, Adjutant, 7th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Rawalpindi.

Lieut. Baker No. 69 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Karachi.

Lieut. Wyllie, No. 70 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden.

Col. W. E. O'Leary embarks for India on 9th October, on his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters.

Lieut. Col. M. S. Eyre, from the Royal Garrison Artillery, Londonderry, has been selected for the command of the British Mountain Artillery at Quetta in January next.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. J. E. Drysdale, Durham Light Infty. and Lieut. A. J. Clifton, Army Service Corps.

Capt. Bates, 7th Hussars is appointed Adjutant of the North Somerset Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Capt. I. De Roberts, Adjutant, 18th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Capt. W. R. Gray, 25th Batty. Royal Field Artillery Lahore, is transferred to the 125th Batty. Royal Field Artillery, on the Home establishment.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief will attend the staff ride in Lahore Division early in November.

An Ajmer correspondent states that steps are now being taken to deal with the scarcity following on the deficiency in the rains in Rajputana.

The troops moving up in the annual relief to Chitral are not finding difficulties on their way, as the intertribal fighting of the Dir factions has not been renewed.

PRESS ACT IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The proprietor of the "Rifa-u-Am" Press, whose security of Rs. 500 had been forfeited, has been informed that a fresh security of Rs. 1,000 will be required to renew the declaration.

SALVATION ARMY AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH ARCOT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

The Collector of South Arcot on the 22nd instant opened at Cuddalore an agricultural settlement for a criminal tribe to be supervised by the Salvation Army. About two years ago Khan Bahadur Azizuddin Saheb, Collector, submitted to Government a scheme with a view to weaning the Pariahs of Veppur, who are a notorious community of thieves and dacoits, from a life of crime and Government accepted the scheme. The Collector accordingly selected an extensive area of over a thousand acres of very valuable land for the purposo of the settlement. It is estimated that the value of the land in five years will rise up to five lakhs of rupees.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

GUESTS AT DINNER PARTY.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and house party attended a performance of "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" at the Gaiety Theatre last night.

Mrs. Keighley left Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

Mrs. Sherston arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge this evening and among those present were the Nawab of Rampur, Capt. V. A. S. Keighley, Mrs. Sherston, the Maharaja of Alwar, Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. nd Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Major-General, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Major-General and Mrs. Hunter, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Dallas, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Shore, Brig. Gen. bert Walker, Lt.-Col. Roe, Lt.-Col. Poore, Lt.-Col. Austen Smith and Miss Smith, Lt.-Col. Jay Gould, Major and Mrs. Selby and Revd. Hickie.

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

ITALIAN CELEBRITIES AT WORK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

During the past summer an Italian exploring expedition has been at work in the western Himalayas.

It arrived quietly in May and proceeded to Kashmir, its main object being to scale the Munkun peak (23,470 feet), the summit of which had never been reached.

Dr. Piacenza was in charge of the party and with him was the celebrated Duke of the Abruzzi who had been with the Workmans when they made their attack on the Nunkun group of peaks in 1908.

HELPING AGAINST FRONTIER RAIDERS.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

On September 18th a number of the leading men of the districts of Mianwali, Attuck and Shapur assembled at Sakesar to witness the distribution by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi of the rifles, watches and certificates presented by Government to Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Khan and others of the Isa Khel tahsil for their services in connection with the pursuit and capture of trans-border raiders. Stress was laid in the speeches delivered on the occasion on the readiness with which the Muhammadan gentry turned out in defence of the Hindu family which was attacked and on the value of this kind of co-operation between the two great religious communities.

ARMY ORDERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Nursing Sister Miss A. M. Deakin, Queen Alexandria's Military Nursing Service for India, has been granted an extension of leave to the date of her arrival by the Plassy. The Government of India have decided that when an officer is ordered to join the staff of a general officer commanding, for the purposes of certificate F. of the Staff College, application A. F. C. 2112, and has to travel in consequence to another station, he shall be considered as moving on duty and receive travelling allowance under para. 55 (a.), Army Regulations, India, Vol.

SIR ASHUTOSH MOOKERJEE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, had an interview with the Viceroy to-day. He is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow.

With reference to the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to Madras a correspondent writes that Lord Hardinge should be asked to deliver the annual Convocation address to the graduates of the year. Another suggests that the Madras University would be doing a graceful act by bestowing on him the title of LL.D.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RENT IN DISPUTE.

HOUSE AGENT ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* VASANT SADASHIVE DHOTRE.

The accused in this case was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 406, I. P. C. with criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to two months' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are these:—The complainant is the Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, (Ltd.,) which has its registered office at 129, Hornby-road. The accused is the proprietor of B. Sakharamji and Co., house agents, who have their office in Hummum-street.

The complainant hired the above-mentioned premises through the said B. Sakharamji and Co. On 25th November 1912, he paid to the accused Rs. 250, being the rent in advance for December 1912, to be given to Messrs. Esoofally Mahomedally and Co., the owners of the above-mentioned premises. The accused passed a receipt to the complainant for the amount received. Afterwards the owner of the building, Badri Mahal, in which the complainant's office is situated, demanded the rent from the complainant for December 1912. The complainant told the owners that he had paid the rent to the accused on their behalf. The owners told the complainant that the accused had not paid the amount to them. Ultimately the complainant paid to Esoofally Mahomedally and Co. the rent for December, 1912, and January and February 1913, on the 7th March 1913. On hearing from the proprietors, that the rent for December 1912 had not been paid to them by the accused, the complainant repeatedly asked the accused to return the ammount to him. The accused failed to do so. The complainant sent the accused a notice on the 1st April 1913, demanding the amount from him. There was no reply to that notice. A notice was then sent through a pleader, which was also not replied to. The accused told the complainant that he had no money with him and that therefore he could not return the amount. The accused, who was entrusted with Rs. 250 to be paid to the owners of Badri Mahal dishonestly misappropriated the amount and committed criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Aston convicted the accused. He said that he believed the evidence of the complainant. It was not disputed by the defence that Rs. 250 had been paid by the complainant and received by the firm of B. Sakharamji and Co., as rent in advance for December, and that the rent had not been paid to the landlord. The complainant had established the fact that he had no personal interest at stake in filing this complaint for the Bank had reimbursed him for the amount paid in advance for rent, and no reasonable motive had been shown why the complainant should falsely charge the accused and give himself the trouble of prosecution. There was nothing to show that any quarrel had taken place on any occasion between the complainant and the accused and the accused's own brothers did not even allege any fact indicating enmity.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be refunded. Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that they were quite satisfied that the conviction in the case must be set aside. The salient facts of the case were that the complainant, as Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, had through the mediation of Babaji Sakaramji and Co., house agents in Bombay, hired certain premises from Essoofally for the bank. The rent agreed on was Rs. 250 a month and at the time the arrangement was entered into the complainant paid Rs. 250 to B. Sakaramji and Co., and received a receipt for that sum, in which it was described as the rent for the month of December. That was on the 25th of November. On the 16th of December a lease was stamped but not executed by either party, and it remained unexecuted to the present time. The bank took possession of the premises in December, and some time in March bills were presented for rent for the months of December, January and February. The rent was paid in full for January and February, but only Rs. 125 was paid for the month of December. Later on, in the month of March, the complainant made a written demand on B. Sakharamji and Co. to return the sum of Rs. 250 which had been paid in December, and it was in respect of that sum of Rs. 250, that the accused, who was a member of the firm of B. Sakharamji and Co. had been convicted of criminal breach of trust.

The offence, putting it very briefly, was made out in this way. The sum of Rs. 250 was received for the purpose of being paid over to the landlord. The sum was not paid to the landlord but was retained by the accused. All those facts, except the last, were admitted by the accused and he admitted also that he had retained Rs. 250; but said that he had done so in consequence of an understanding arrived at with the coplainant. The explanation of the accused was quite consistent with the theory of his innocence. He was supported by documentary evidence that clearly showed that there was nothing in his conduct which could be held to be dishonest.

The complaint's story rested on his own testimony, which in the opinion of the Court was absolutely incredible. The testimony was such that the Court could not believe it. It was incredible that the complainant, a manager and director of a bank, would enter a premises on a monthly rental and then make fixtures, additions and alterations to the premises on that tenure. It was also incredible that there could have been no talk about commission between the parties. A sum of Rs. 250 for a lease of 2 years on a rental of Rs. 250 a month, at 2 per cent. worked out to Rs. 240. The Court was satisfied that Mr. Dhotre was absolutely innocent and set aside the order passed by Mr. Aston and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

DANDAPPA BIN SATEPPA NADKATTI. (Appellant-Original Defendant No. 3) *v.* GOVIND LINGO, KULKARNI AND OTHERS. (Respondents-Plaintiffs).

This is a second appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Belgaum.

The plaintiffs, who are the Kulkarnis of the village, alleged that certain lands at Nipnal, a village in the Chikodi taluka, belonged to them, but were orally leased to defendant No. 1 for Rs. 8-10-0 as rent for the Falsi year 1917 (A. D. 1907). The first defendant tilled the land in that year, but did not pay the rent and he and the other defendants who are his men did not give up possession. They denied the plaintiffs' ownership. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed Rs. 8-10-0 and possession of the said lands as owners, if the oval lease is not proved.

The defendants stated that the said lands belonged to the Naiks, and were leased to defendant No. 1's ancestars in permanent tenancy. The plaintiffs, therefore, had no claim whatever.

The real question at issue, therefore, was whether the said Naiki watan lands belonged to the plaintiff-Kulkarnis or to the Naiks.

The defendants' pleader, on the strength of certain old papers, urged that, as the said papers described the plaintiffs as 'Wahiwatdars," i.e., trustees for the Naiks, there was no bar of limitation. But the learned judge was of opinion that "Wahiwatdar" meant only an occupant person in possession, and that even if the word bore the meaning of "trustee," still the "trustees" had renounced their character as such and had been openly and actively asserting for more than fifty years their ownership and possession of the said lands, to the knowledge of the Naiks. Thus, if the Naiks had ever had any shadow of title, it was lost by the adverse possession of the plaintiffs' family.

The learned Sub-Judge, accordingly, decided the suit in the plaintiffs' favour, ordering possession to be given to them along with their other claims, and costs.

The learned District Judge confirmed in appeal the decree of the lower court, holding that there was no evidence that the ancestors of the Naiks had originally been the owners of the said lands and had been dispossessed by the Kulkarnis, whose ownership appeared to be traceable for nearly fifty years at least.

Defendant No. 3 appealed.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. Kelkar, appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower court with all costs.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE CROWN *v.* KALIDAS MITHA VADILAL MITHA.

This was an application for revision made by the accused against the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who had found them guilty of illegally selling, and abetting each other in selling, 10 grains of cocaine, and of being in illegal possession of 186¼ grains withot a permit from the Collector of Bombay; and with having thereby committed offences under Section 43 (1) and (a) of the Abkari Act, V of 1878. He had accordingly sentenced each of the petitioners to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, *i.e.* twelve months' in all, the sentences being consecutive.

The accused jointly sold 10 grains of cocaine to one Hargovind for Rs. 3 on the 2nd August 1913, and 186¼ grains of cocaine were found in their possession by the Excise Inspector. Hargovind was instructed by the Excise Inspector to purchase cocaine from the accused, and was given three rupees with certain marks on them for the purpose. He went to but the cocaine, accompanied by one Mahomed Raja Nabibux, who was one of the *Panch*. The Excise Inspector followed them. Hargovind went into a house at Mumbadevi-street and brought out 8 packets of cocaine in his hand. Hargovind then gave certain instructions to the Excise Inspector and, leading him into the house, showed him the accused room. In that room he found the two accused seated with a third person named Jivabhai Nemchand. Lying between the two accused he found the bag of money produced in Court. In that bag there were Rs. 14-3-3 and among the coins were the three marked rupees. On the door frame in the ventilator on the outside one packet of cocaine covered over with cloth was found. That packet contained 186 grains of cocaine.

Mr. S. R. Davar with Mr. Govindlal Thakore appeared on behalf of the appellants. He said that the selling of cocaine involved the possession of it, and both offences formed part of the same transaction. He cited 1 Bom. L. R. 344 and 4 Bom. L. R. 720, to support his contention They were not distinct offences under Ssection 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but only separate offences under Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code, and therefore, though they might be tried together, one sentence ought to have been passed. Also both the accused were very young and there was no bad record against them.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the magistrate. There was no illegality of sentences. The magistrate was acting rightly in dealing with both the transactions.

NOT AN AGRICULTURIST.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

SHAMRAO VITAL KALKUNDRI *v.* MIRAJYA LALBEG, INAMDAR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. R. Koppikar, Subordinate Judge F. C. of Belgaum, who had raised a preliminary issue regarding the status of the plaintiff and held that he was an agriculturist.

The plaintiff in this case sued to redeem immoveable property, alleging that he was an agriculturist. The defendant disputed his status as such.

The Lower Court decided that the plaintiff was an agriculturist. The Subordinate Judge said: "The plaintiff is an inamdar, and receives Rs. 300 a year as cash allowance through the village officers. It is hardly disputed that he holds some lands as tenant, and it is proved that he cultivates them with the aid of servants. He holds two lands as tenant of Bhauband Khajabeg. They leave him a net profit of Rs. 150 a year. The defendant admits that the plaintiff also holds two or three lands out of the mortgaged property as his tenant, and witness No. 31 proves that the plaintiff's net profit from them is Rs. 50. The plaintiff's agricultural income must thus be Rs. 400 at least, against Rs. 300 which is his non-agricultural income. I hold that the plaintiff is an agriculturist."

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Maulgamker, appeared on behalf of the appellant. He said that the lower court was wrongin holding that the plaintiff was an agriculturist. That on the plaintiff's own showing his agricultural income was far less than his non-agricultural one.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the order of the lower court an ddecided that the respondent was not an agriculturist.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the respondent.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

2613-66-12—Little and Co., The London County and West Minister Bank Ld., v The Bank of Bombay Crawford B. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1324-12—Jam. R. and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagordhandas Damodherdas and Co. Madh. K. and Ch.

517-13—Soonderdas and Co., Bai Muli and anr. v Dwarkadas Madhji.

315-13—Tyabji D and Co., Waghji Becher and Co., v Jamnabai wi dow Dastur and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

573-13—Bick: M. R. and Co., Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons a firm Edgelow G. W. and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report.

657-12—Motichand and D. Mancherji Wadilal and Co., a firm v Narpol Parblet and ors. In Person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard, 26-8-13.

1276-12— Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

Testamentary Suit.

31-12—Kanga & S. Bai Aditbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas Malvi. H M & R.

Long Causes.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coll Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas. v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

THE PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be very thankful if you will permit me to say a few words through your paper, in the interest of the Parsi community, on the subject of the Parsi General Hospital, which has been recently criticised in the different papers of this city, by different critics, expressing their views both in favour and against the institution.

The latest criticism on this subject, that draws our attention, is the letter of the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar in the "Times of India," dated 13th September 1913. After the view expressed by the learned judge in his letter, it might be considered presumptuous of me to say anything against the hospital. But when so much money of the community has already been spent, and a good deal more is going to be spent, I would place a few facts before the public, even at the risk of incuring some displeasure.

I will at once admit, that the learned judge has taken a very practical view of the situation in supporting the hospital. After such a tremendous amount having been spent, no wonder, the more prudent and practical members of the Parsi community are compelled to admit, that there is now no other way out of the difficulty but to maintain the hospital *at any cost*. It would surely be imprudent to utilise the institution for any other purpose at this stage. But this proposition does not mean and justify, that instead of frankly admitting the *sad* mistake that the trustees of the hospital have made, an attempt should be made to prevent fair criticism, and an apparently weak cause should be upheld and represented before the Parsi public in a different light. It is quite fair, that the Parsi public should have every right to criticise fully a matter that has cost the community so dearly.

My main object in writing this letter is to show what *real* advantage the Parsi community has obtained, and to *what extent* the community has really been benefitted after spending nearly 35 lacs of rupees, including the 10 lacs for the proposed endowment fund which is likely to be supported by the public, since the hospital commands both the sympathy and influence of a man like Sir Dinshaw Davar. Dropping all the minor questions of mismanagement, extravagance in monthly expenditure, or neglect of patients, I shall be content to speak only on actual facts, and shall deal with the most salient points.

The pith of Sir Dinshaw D. Davar's letter is, that the hospital was originally intended by the donors mostly for the poor sick of the community i.e. for free patients, and that a large endowment fund is necessary to support the hospital for that purpose. If we grant for a moment, that, that was the view of the donors, as the learned judge puts it,—then the trustees must have known that fact, and the only question that can legitimately be put is, whether the hospital has at all been built after that style and for that purpose. Surely if the hospital was originally meant for all the poor sick, where was the necessity of spending very nearly 18 thousand rupees on a royal gate, nearly 40 thousand rupees on smooth paths and soft turf, and no less than a lac and a half on rich paint, guilding and expensive decorations. Even middle class Parsis,—i.e., those who can afford to pay from two to five rupees a day,—would have been content with a hospital on the type of Dr. Masina's hospital. That hospital has cost Dr. Masina, with grounds, buildings, renovations and extensions,—something like two lacs of rupees, and it accommodates nearly 97 patients. Whereas the Parsi General Hospital accommodates in all 165 beds, and will cost the community very nearly 35 lacs. There is a clamour amongst the Parsis, that our charities are not directed in the proper channel, and it seems that there is a good deal of truth in it.

Look at our position, even after spending such a tremendous amount the hospital depends upon the mercy of honorary physicians and surgeons! These professional men are not paid at all. Not only that, but the learned judge states in his letter,—"The increasing popularity of the hospital by its being used in larger numbers by paying patients is already filling up the hospital, and in the very near future the question will arise, where to put the patients." This means that the community must be ready to spend even more than 35 lacs in the very near future! One can rightly ask who is really responsible for such a waste of public money. I leave the question for my readers to answer. Besides it proves that the contributors to the above scheme had entirely failed to use their own discretion, and allowed themselves to be led away by a few irresponsible people

The learned judge defends the trustees in his letter when he states, "the donors insisted on having a block built to perpetuate the memory of some dead friend of his or hers." I beg to state here, that more than half the amount was subscribed by donors who paid only smaller amounts, i.e., less than say five thousand rupees, and surely they enforced no conditions whatsoever. That amount was entirely at the discretion of the trustees.

It would not be out of the way to mention here, that in addition to more than half a dozen private Parsi hospitals, lying-in-homes, and a number of dispensaries, some 79 beds are allotted in special wards, solely for the poor Parsis in different public hospitals of this city. No doubt, there is some complaint about the management and attendance that the poor patients meet in these special wards. But this grievance could have been removed by coming to some arrangement with the hospital authorities. A few more nurses, and the service of two or three special Parsi doctors to look after and supervise these 79 beds could not have cost the community more than ten thousand rupees a year. Whereas the cost to maintain 70 free patients in the Parsi General Hospital, according to three rupees a head, will come to 219 rupees a *day*, i.e., 75,600 rupees a year. If I be permitted to add, I will say that no doubt the hospital has proved to be a great drain upon many deserving charitable institutions, which the Parsi community really needed.

From recent enquiries we learn, that the income of 55 per cent. of the Parsi community—i.e. of more than half the number,—is less than 150 rupees a month. Besides a man who earns this amount has to maintain nearly from four or five members of his family. We, then, looking to the high rate of rent that prevails in Bombay, can well imagine what sort of place he can get for thirty or thirty-five rupees rent, which is the utmost he can pay, to accommodate himself and his family. Now if the middle class and the poor Parsis were to return from the hospital, to the same unhealthy abode, no amount of money spent after hospitals would do any good to the community, but it would simply be like prescribing without diagnosing the disease.

Finally I cannot conclude without stating that when all educated Indians have begun to realise, that their prosperity really depends upon Industrial and Agricultural Education, and when the discreet trustees of N. M. Wadia's Charity Fund had almost made up their minds to spend all the amount of the Bai Motlabai Uthemna Fund after that noble project, at that very time to have deprived the scheme of more than half its capital, can hardly be called judicious.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, Sir David Sassoon was in the chair.

A letter from Mr. Thomas H. Babington invited attention to the cruelty inflicted on municipal bullocks used for scavengers' carts and stating that numbers of such carts, invariably overloaded with earth, come to the Framji Cowsji tank to deposit the earth in the tank and that the bullocks employed are the poorest and the worst fed in Bombay. Mr. Babington further stated that on account of the ground at the Framji Cowasji tank being cut up the poor animals were being beaten and tortured by the drivers, and also by the coolies and muccadams working at the tank to make them proceed.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Lakhmidas Keshowji pleaded guilty to the charge of theft of rolled gold buttons removed from a broken case lying in No. 8 shed of the Victoria Dock. The accused was searched on suspicion by a police sepoy while he was coming out of the main gate of the dock. As he had six previous convictions he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DANGEROUS SAILING IN HARBOUR.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Persia Bhia and Morari, tindals of crafts Nos. 308 and 4,610 to a fine of Rs. 30 each. They were prosecuted by Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Port Trust, for sailing their crafts on Tuesday night, without lights between the Sunk Rock Lighthouse and the Bombay Floating Lightship just in the navigable channel for ocean-going steamers.

CALCUTTA ROWDIES.

THE SCENE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

MR. NORTON'S INOFFENSIVE FROLIC.

The following selections from the letters appearing in "The Englishman," in regard to the "ragging" scene which took place at the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, on Saturday night, give an idea of the sort of affair that Mr. Eardley Norton describes as an "inoffensive frolice":—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Regarding the hooliganiomat the Opera Cinema on Saturday night last, I would like to say a few words.

Even if such behaviour had emanated from the gallery it would have been considered beyond bounds; but we are left without words to adequately express our grieved indignation when we remember that this rowdy rabble was composed of the occupants of the boxes only! Such a lot is now being said of Miss Maud Allan's coming to India lowering British prestige in this country—and I suppose all the culprits last night consider themselves loyal British subjects—yet not one of them gave a thought to how they were lowering "British prestige" by their unseemy behaviour. The gallery looked on in astounded silence and one voice alone was distinctly heard from there calling for order in the "pit" (boxes)! When Europeans behave like this, what are we to expect from the natives? And most of these ruffians are "burra-sahibs" and seniors in firms of good standing. A few of the names are known to me. It goes without saying that there was a fair attendance of natives at the performance and, most of them will on Monday morning have to address with respect many who had not long before disgraced themselves by their ungentlemanly conduct.

When the performance had perforce to be brought to a close, these ruffians adjourned to the Grand Cafe where only three of them were subsequently arrested. It is a pity the rest escaped unpunished.

I hope, Sir, in the interests of justice, you will publish this protest even if the culprits are people of position.—Yours, etc.

"AN INDIGNANT SPECTATOR."

Calcutta, Sept. 21.

LOWERING OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—We have recently read a great deal in the local Press about the lowering of British prestige by the advent of Maud Allen, but nothing could be more un-British than the behaviour of the rowdies who migrated to the Opera House at about 11 p.m. on Saturday night, after having apparently dined less wisely than well. I am a man of forty years and have for the last 25 years frequently visited the theatres, but never in my life have I beheld such an exhibition as was given on Saturday by men advanced in years, and not by irresponsible schoolboys. One cannot help wondering, after all, if there is anything left to-day in the British race that can command respect and that can be expected to uphold this much vaunted British prestige. Are these the creatures who can reflect the glories of the past? If these are specimens of what old England produces to-day, then for God's sake chuck all silly patter about British prestige and let the real English gentleman hide his head in utter shame.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Calcutta, Sept. 22.

BURRA SAHIBS AND MANAGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The disgraceful scene at the Opera House on Saturday night furnishes another reason why Miss Maud Allan should not come to Calcutta. It is evident that the rowdy element in our midst is growing bolder than ever and if Miss Allan comes to display her charms there seems no guarantee that she will not be exposed to insult. And that a white woman should run such risks in public at the hands of her own countrymen in a country like this is, Sir, an intolerable possibility.

We have lost quite enough "prestige" during the last ten years without having the remnant flung away by young men who seem lost to all sense of decency and order. Burra Sahibs and managers, indeed! Heaven help Calcutta, Sir, if her trade and commerce is to fall ultimately into the hands of such as these. If they have no respect for their firm, or their position, or for women, or actors, or the general public, they might at least remember the country they came from and the schools that they disgrace. Do they realise that in dozens of native homes to-day they are being sneered at as the "pugla" (mad) sahibs? Do they realise that they are lowering the fair fame of every other European in Calcutta. What have they to say for themselves? Only a spree! only a lark! Sir, I have no objection to any man making a beast of himself in private but he has no right to make himself a public nuisance. Thank goodness, Sir, our young bloods of to-day no longer wear swords like their ancestors, or they would go about sticking people in the ribs. But, Sir, the present young man has not even manliness enough to handle a sword. He can only behave like a double distilled ass.—Yours, etc.,

BE BRITISH.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

WEINBERGS
Turkish Cigarettes.
Packed in Double Tins
ALWAYS IN PERFECT CONDITION
Even in the Monsoon.
SOLE AGENTS.
PHIPSON & Co.
BOMBAY.

287 B.

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
Typewriter Carbons
AND
Ribbons of the famous
"QUEEN" Brand
Best in Use.
Moderate In Price.
Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Can you
DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection)

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS,
COLDS & PLEURISY.
To be had of all dealers.
D. Specific Co.,
Fort, Medows Street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL RATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the proceedings of the Agricultural Conference which have been published in your issue of the 18th instant, one important recommendation of the Sub-Committee respecting the levy of an additional rate was adopted at the Conference by a majority, after considerable discussion and difference of opinion. This recommendation in my opinion deserves to be further explained and ventilated in the interest of solid work expected to be done under it. It refers to Government "Enacting a law empowering the District Local Boards to raise at their option an agricultural rate of 1 pie per rupee on the Land Revenue every year, or, as an alternative, a rate of one anna in the rupee on the Land Revenue, not more than once in twelve years."

2. The scheme sketched out by the Director of Agriculture for adoption at the Conference on the model of one obtaining in Ireland was considered by all as very useful and practical; but the Honourable Mr. Gobdole strongly objected to the proposed additional rate of 1 pie per rupee on the Land Revenue on the ground that it would be felt as a great pressure, especially by the poor dry-crop-cultivators of the Deccan districts. And, as an alternative, he proposed an amendment that the District Local Boards should assign 1/24 part or half a pie per rupee out of the local rate of one anna which they already derive from the Land Revenue, and that it should be supplemented by a Government contribution at double this amount. In his opinion the amount thus derived will enable the District Local Boards to finance the useful scheme devised by the Director, without having recourse to imposition of the proposed additional rate of 1 pie per rupee on the Land Revenue.

3. To the Hon. Mr. Godbole's amendment Mr. Smart replied that upto now the District Local Boards have expended no amount whatever from the Local Fund revenue towards improvement of agriculture, and it is therefore not expected that they would now spend any sums under Mr. Godbole's amendment. It is perfectly true that most of the District Local Boards are not in a financial position to meet efficiently even the existing liabilities from their limited revenue, and in several cases Government have very often to supplement it by large special contributions. It is, therefore, necessary that the District Local Boards should be placed in a position to derive additional revenue, so as to successfully carry out Mr. Smart's scheme. It was at this stage that I thought it advisable to consult privately the Hon. Mr. Godbole whether he would accept an amendment that the proposed additional rate of one pie per rupee might be levied either on the Land Revenue or on the Excise Revenue, and whether he would in that case withdraw his objection, so that the original recommendation with my amendment might be passed unanimously without dissent. He readily expressed acceptance of my amendment, and I may state that several other leading members also expressed a similar concurrence.

4. In reference to this amendment of mine the Chairman according to the published report remarked that "the suggestion was absolutely impracticable, because he did not see how they could empower District Local Boards to raise a revenue at 1 pie in the rupee from the Excise duty." To clear up a misunderstanding of this nature on such an important point I consider it desirable to explain that the remark of the Chairman appears to have been made under some apparent misconception; for as a matter of fact, we find that the levy of such a rate from Excise revenue on behalf of the District Local Boards is already authorized by the existing law, and that a considerable revenue is consequently assigned to the District Local Boards as a contribution from Government "in lieu of one anna cess on Excise revenue." Thus, Section 6 of the Bombay District Local Funds Act of 1869 authorizes that "it shall be lawful for Government to levy for the purposes of this Act a cess not exceeding one anna on every rupee assessable to the ordinary Land Revenue, or, on every rupee that is payable by every farmer of land or *Sayer* revenue in respect of such farm." The *Sayer* revenue here referred to means and includes Excise revenue. It appears from the last annual Administration Report of the District Local Boards for the year 1911-1912 that Government gave for that year to the District Local Boards of the Presidency a total contribution of Rs. 88,323 "in lieu of one anna cess on Excise revenue," and that some districts received considerable sums on that account, viz., Surat, Rs. 13,865, Thana, Rs. 20,784, and Dharwar, Rs. 15,657. These contributions, however, appear to have been fixed permanently on the basis of the Excise revenue which the District Local Boards used to receive at some old dates and thus the District Local Boards have been excluded from receiving a due share at one anna cess from the large expansion of the Excise revenue which has occurred during the late years. The gist of my contention, therefore, is that in view of the many pressing demands which the District Local Boards are now called upon to meet for a large expenditure on village sanitation, and on expansion of primary and agricultural education and agricultural improvement in rural areas, it is very desirable that they should be allowed the increased revenue to the full extent which may be due by levy of one anna cess on every rupee of the present Excise revenue. Reference to the Excise Administration Report of the year 1911-12 will show that the total Excise revenue of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs in that year, and a cess on it at one anna per rupee would provide a large sum of Rs. 11¼ lakhs to the District Local Boards, instead of Rs. 88,000 which is now given as a contribution by Government on this account. The additional revenue from this source would be equal to fully 50 per cent. of the revenue (20¼ lakhs) which is at present derived by the one anna cess on the Land Revenue and it would be of great help to the District Local Boards in meeting their growing demands for village sanitation and rural education. It will further follow from the above figures that the levy of 1 pie per rupee on Excise revenue, proposed in my amendment will supply a revenue of about Rs. 1 lakh, and if it is supplemented, as proposed by an equal amount of Government contribution from the Provincial revenue, the District Local Boards will have at their disposal a total revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs per year, which will be ample for putting Mr. Smart's scheme into effective action at once. Whereas if the additional cess of 1 pie per rupee is left to be levied on the Land Revenue instead of Excise revenue, it cannot be carried out, until the measure is passed by Local Legislature and approved by the Government of India. Bearing in mind the fate which a similar measure for the levy of an additional rate on the Land Revenue for expansion of Mahomedan education in Sind is reported to have met at the hands of the Supreme Government, it appears very doubtful whether the present recommendation for improving an additional cess on the Land Revenue will share a better fate. It will thus appear that my amendment to levy the additional rate of 1 pie per rupee on the Excise revenue, instead of being "absolutely impracticable," is readily workable, and it can be put into force at once, without waiting for further legislative enactment,—provided Government is favourably inclined and convinced of the utility of Mr. Smart's valuable scheme.

5. It should also be noted in this connection that the Excise is a very delicate head of Government revenue, and its growing revenue is in some influential quarters looked down with considerable suspicion. It will therefore I think be an administrative measure of considerable utility and prudence as a counterpart, if one anna per rupee of this Excise revenue is set apart definitely as suggested above, for the District Local Boards to carry out local improvements in rural sanitation, education and agriculture. It is also desirable that a certain definite portion of this revenue should be devoted to providing special educational facilities for such backward classes as the Kolis, Bhils, Dhondias, Dublas &c., who are addicted to excessive drink by inveterate habits of many generations, and who are consequently substantial contributors to the Excise revenue.—Yours, etc.,

ICHHARAM B.,
Retired Deputy Collector.

Poona, Sept. 21.

KENNEDY SEA FACE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to an intolerable nuisance on the Kennedy Sea Face a few yards on from the Back-Bay swimming bath. An extremely obnoxious odour issues from a drain-pipe or culvert charging the surrounding air with myriads of germs positively harmful to the human system.

It is a pity that this nuisance, though prevailing for the last four months, should go unnoticed by the authorities and unmitigated, particularly in a place where a lot of people of all classes and stations of life go to have their daily walk, fresh air and recreation.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. BEHRAM.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

RETURNING HOME IN HURRY.

CARTMAN INJURES A WOMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur, C. H. Setalvad, Ispector Cauty charged Bhawoo Chima a Municipal cart driver with causing grievous hurt to a woman by rash and negligent driving.

On the 10th instant, the accused was driving along Haines Road at a great speed and on the wrong side, when he knocked down one Gungabai, a vegetable seller who was endeavouring to cross the road with a basket on her head. Gungabai sustained serious injuries and had three of her ribs fractured. The accused's defence was that his bullocks shied at a passing train and dashed along in a fright, as a result of which he lost control of the reins.

The evidence showed that the accused was deliberately driving home in a hurry, and that he raised no houts before he knocked down the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 45, out of which Rs. 30 was to be given to the complainant. In default of payment the accused was to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

KALYAN RYOTS AND THE DIRECTOR.

JAMBUL LANDOWNER'S OFFER.

The Director of Agriculture, Mr. W. W. Smart, B.A., I.C.S., and the Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. V. S. Gonechalli, went to Jambul, a village near Kalyan in the Thana District on the 22nd instant, to see personally a portion of land which Mr. Vithoba Khandoji Pisal, a big landowner of Jambul, is going to set apart for the improvement of the condition of the agriculturists of that part. The latter officer had previously visited the locality and having surveyed the land in question had reported about its fitness for starting an agricultural school near Jambul, so that Mr. Pisal's laudable object might be fulfilled. The Director saw the land himself and was quite satisfied as to its fitness for acceptance for the said object, and assured Mr. Pisal and the agriculturists of Jambul and adjoining villages that he would recommend the Government to accept Mr. Pisal's generous offer.

The Director's visit to Jambul having been known, a number of agriculturists from the adjoining villages assembled at Jambul to pay him their respects and request him to accept Mr. Pisal's officers. They met the Director at Mr. Pisal's house and in an address thanked him for the work which he and his subordinates were doing to improve their condition and made a formal request for an agricultural school in that locality. A number of Mr. Pisal's friends from Bombay were also present on the occasion to do honour to the Director and request him to accept Mr. Pisal's offer. Among those who were present were Messrs. Korgaokar, Bole, Pandurang Jaoji, Dhuru, Kawali, Narayan Patil, Ranuji Aru, Dalvi brothers, Keluskar, Navalker, Waghdare, etc., Messrs. Korgaokar, Bole, Keluskar, Dalvi and Thakur (Mamlatdar) addressed the meeting. The Deputy Director, Mr. Gonechali, addressed the meeting and urged upon them the need for co-operation and self-help. He said that they should try to get their children educated by resorting to the co-operative principle and avail themselves of the opportunity of giving their children agricultural training, which the Government is thinking of placing within easy reach of those who do not go beyond primary education. He said that co-operation was the salvation of the agriculturists of this land.

Messrs. Pandurang Javji, of Bombay, Shankarrao Jairamrao Zunjarrao of Sari and Dagadoo Bhaoo Shellar of Wangani offered to give a scholarship each to boys who wished to join the proposed School at Jambul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Colonel C. H. U. Price, Indian Army, has been granted permission to reside out of India from the 7th October, 1913.

Major Steel, 17th Cavalry, has been selected as Military Attache at Teheran which position becomes vacant in December next.

Captain Evrad, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment is posted to No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Aden.

Captains Balard and Stebbin, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, are posted to the 10th Battery and 100th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, respectively.

Captain Aklom, Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 9th Battalion Highland Light Infantry Territorial Force.

An exchange has been approved between Lieuts. Hope Johnstone, 32nd Lancers, and Handly, Berkshire Regiment; Lieut. Handly has been posted to the 26th Cavalry.

Lieut. C. H. Dent, Royal Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Major Bray, West Riding Regiment, is appointed Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers.

His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Staff Railways Co. Ltd., has agreed to allow Captains and Subalterns of the British and Indian services who are doing duty with regiments of Cavalry and Infantry Batteries or companies of Artillery and Cox.'s of Sappers and Miners the concessions of travelling on form E. in a first class carriage on payment of second class fare on all occasions in which they travel over the Company's lines whether on duty or otherwise.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its annual celebration on Sunday, the 21st instant.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay presided at the Divine Service at the Cathedral and afterwards at the general meeting in the Parochial Hall.

The report, among other things, said:—The Circles held 126 meetings at which on an average 12 members attended, two new members joined the ranks of active members and there was a decrease of one, owing to the death of the late Mrs. S. Spray of the Kalbadevie Circle. Twelve new recepients were accepted on the rolls and are being given all the help their individual cases need. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 6,800 whilst the amount spent in this one year was Rs. 6,900.

KAISER'S HOME.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

THE HALL OF SHELLS.

A correspondent writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

I had the great privilege lately of visiting the magnificent New Palace at Potsdam, which is the chief home of the German Emperor. It is full of interest, not only because of its present association with the Kaiser, but also because it was the creation of Frederick the Great, who left his strong and somewhat strange personality impressed upon it.

For instance, Frederick hated all smells of cooking, so he insisted on the kitchen to the New Palace being in a building separate from the splendid edifice in which he lived. And to this day, I was told, the meals are prepared in this building and conveyed by an underground passage to the Imperial dining-room.

The unique apartment in the Palace is undoubtedly the "Hall of Shells," a most beautiful room, adorned with thousands of shells of all kinds. They have been arranged deftly in charming patterns, and Kings and Queens and Princes have contributed additions to the great collection. There are grottoes in the room, and the whole effect when lighted by electricity is brilliantly fantastic. It was in this room that Mr. Roosevelt was received by the Kaiser, and he was amazed at the variety of the shells displayed on the walls.

Not long ago a peculiar fish was added, the gift of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Christmas tree, which the Imperial Family still has every year, stands in this hall, and on it hang the gifts for young and old of the large circle of the Kaiser's household.

THE GREAT BANQUETING HALL.

The dining room at the Palace is a fine apartment with very valuable paintings, but for historic banquets the marble hall upstairs is used. As many as 300 guests have dined at one time in this hall, so its extensive area may be imagined. It is 46 feet high, and the view from the windows is over the gardens of the Palace, with a lovely vista of the long avenue, which is one of the features of the park. An enormous carpet, a triumph of manufacture, covers the floor.

In this banqueting hall nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe have dined, and the gold plate which is used on such occasions makes the tables unforgettable in their splendour. I believe candles are still used for lighting the hall on State occasions, instead of the more modern electric light.

I was interested in seeing the Emperor's smoking room, which has received lately some new ornaments in the fine vases which a Chinese Prince gave to the Kaiser as a souvenir of his visit. The private theatre in the Palace is arranged to hold about 350 persons. It is a model theatre, with provision for all the latest stage effects. Usually when the Kaiser gives his guests this form of entertainment he chooses some light comedy or amusing farce. In this theatre, for instance, "Charlie's Aunt" provoked as much hearty laughter as when it was given in London.

The tapestry in the Palace is superb, and the art treasures include pictures by most of the great Masters. There are continual reminders of Frederick the Great in certain apartments, where little change has been made since his day. The gardens are planned with great taste, and the Kaiserin delights in the varied designs which a large staff of gardeners carries out so skilfully.

The Kaiser has his own private railway station at Wildpark, from whence it is a short ride to the New Palace. The park around the Palace has been increased during the reign.

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S FLUTE.

Not very far away is Sans Souci Schloss, through which also I went. Its rococo style is rather a shock, but there is much to charm in the terraces and gardens. In the Schloss one sees the music and flute of Frederick the Great, and his remarkable little library, with its door, which serves also as a bookshelf.

In the mausoleum rests the gallant Emperor Frederick, whom some of us recall as riding in Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession, and by his side the Empress Frederick, the gifted and gracious mother of the Kaiser.

From the peaceful stillness of their last resting-place one emerges into the busy streets of Potsdam, after a most fascinating sight of the homes of past and present Royalty.

GRAND CONCERT MODEL.

Concert Motor, Majestic Tone Arm, 19 "Solid Cabinet, beautiful finish, with Concert and Needle Sound Boxes and 24" Colored Horn.

Rs. 180.

We have Records in all languages in 14", 12" and 10" Sizes.

"Competition is active, but we more than meet it."

Pathephones require no needles.

Pathephones can play any make records by the interchange of Sound Boxes.

We have Horn and Hornless Models From Rs. 35 to Rs. 375.

Send for complete list to-day.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA Co.,
11, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
POONA: Marcks & Co., Ld.
KARACHI: Nusserwanjee & Co.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

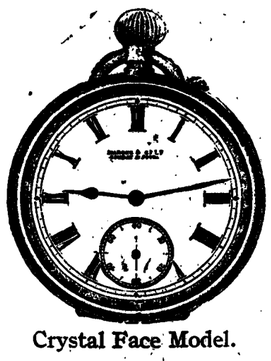
Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from..	Rs. 4-7

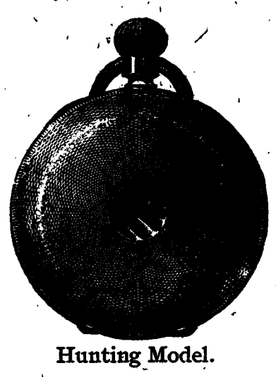
Come and see our various other miscellaneous articles.

SUTOR & Co.,
BOMBAY.

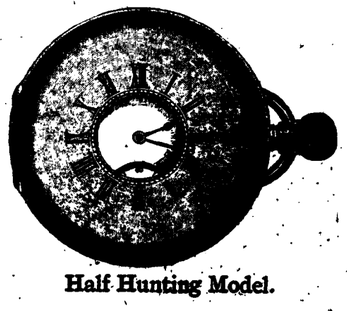
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR 'EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold " Rs. 200, " Rs. 235. " " Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Half Hunting Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115,
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PLACE OF DANCING IN GREEK ART.

The Meaning of a Great Classical Revival.

"Greek Art," says a student, "represents the whole kingdom presided over by the Muses, and regarded generally as the necessary culture of a free-born citizen. Thus art would include dancing, and singing, and music, and poetry, and the whole sphere of literature. There was no idea in Greek of divorcing either dancing or singing from other forms of artistic culture. The freeborn citizen must be so trained, that alike, body and mind should be subservient to the highest ideas of humanity.

How can one form an idea of what Greek Art was? The easiest fashion perhaps, to study the evolution of Art, to see how it rises on the dead stepping-stones of its old self to higher things, is to go to the British Museum, and pass from the Egyptian Hall to the Assyrian Rooms, and thence to the Elgin Marbles, of the Parthenon. The characteristic of Art in Egypt is, of course, the huge and distorted statues, the grotesque colossi. Here, it is true, Art is trying to depict Nature in the round, but, partly from a deficiency of artistic imagination, partly because it was necessary to represent the monarch as several degrees bigger than his subjects, you get something distorted, misshapen, ugly. Now proceed to the Assyrian Rooms. Observe that the figures which decorated the palace—no longer the walls of Temples, but the living rooms of the kings—are executed in low relief. Mural decoration in the form of bas-reliefs is the central point of Assyrian Art and the immediate result is that, instead of the abnormal figures of the heroes and animals which we find in Egypt, we get more or less accurate representations of battle scenes and scenes of the chase. But progress can only be by degrees, and the Assyrian artists seem to have thrown most of their energy into the delineation of animals. Sometimes the human figures look as if they might have been done from memory, or according to a convention: but the animals' forms are clearly from the natural models. Lions sulk suddenly from their cages, fight furiously with their assailants, or loll in death agony. There is a lioness whose spine has been broken by an arrow, dragging her palsied hindquarters, which is a veritable masterpiece. And the same thing is true of many of the figures of wild asses, dogs and goats executed in these marvellous frescoes.

And now go into the Hall that holds the Elgin Marbles, and look at the wonderful frieze of the Parthenon, devised by the master-hand of Pheidias. What is the precise point of development here? Observe that there is the same mural decoration in low relief. The whole thing might well be an Assyrian fresco, adapted to the ideals of another race, and developed by a newer civilisation. But the chief point of difference is in the delineation of the human figure. The horses are taken over bodily from the Assyrian horses, with their small slender faces, their receding lower jaws, and their exceedingly full necks. The animals then are conventional: but the human figure shows fresh and likely study on the part of the Grecian artists. Greek Art is especially the delineation of the human individual, in his best and most perfect form.

VASES AND THE ART OF POTTERY.

We now take up the history of another stage in the evolution of the art of pottery. First, there are archaic vases, belohging, more or less, to the twelfth or thirteen century, and including, of course, the Mycenae ware, discovered in the excavations at Mycenae. Then we get vases with black figures, painted with glossy black enamel on a red clay ground. Here is the commencement of the study of the human figure; but there is a great deal yet to be learned by the artist. The figures stand on like silhouette. The countenance is destitute of expression. The faces are always in profile, and yet the eyes are shown frontwise. But the form of Greek art in this department are found in a later period, belonging to the fifth century, where the figures are red on dark or black ground. Very wonderful and delicate pieces of drawing, especially of the female figure in motion, with draperies gracefully designed, show that the cunning of the human artificer has now reached its final expansion. There are two very characteristic examples to be found in the British Museum, one depicting the scene of Peleus carrying off Thetis (in Vase Room No. 3), the other, still more admirable in workmanship (also in Vase Room No. 3), representing Aphrodite, the Goddess of Love, seated on the back of a flying swan. It is the delicacy of touch, it is the refined beauty, which are here so remarkable; the capacity of draughtmanship also. The exquisite loveliness of Aphrodite's head, the purity of the profile, reveal a mechanical skill united to imaginative power such as are rarely exhibited in the history of Art. We see Greece had achieved its mission in Art, had succeeded in delineating the human form in its ideal excellence.

HELLENIC ART OF DANCING.

Side by side with this artistic evolution, and not in any sense dissociated from it, come those arts of song, and music, and dance, which, in their various ways, also exhibit the human form in its utmost perfection. Nearly everyone was taught to dance in Greece, just as everyone was taught the sterner gymnastic exercises. There were three elements in a gentleman's education—gymnastic exercises, music and dancing. Possibly we may find it difficult to understand why the philosophers and the moralists of Greece attached so much importance to the various kinds of dance. But the reason is clear. Modern dancing is a mere amusement, mainly an exercise for the feet. Ancient dancing was an exercise for the whole body; and instead of being on the level of an entertainment, was closely connected with religion and the drama. In the East, as we are all aware, dancing was and is the language of religion. In Greece it was the prose gesture of high emotion, just as song was the poetic gesture. If King David, in order to show his religious fervour danced before the Ark with all his might, despite the scorn of his wife, it was in order to prove his religious fervour. In Greece choral dancing was at once the ritual of religion, and the ordinary accompaniment of a festival, the highest form of music and the most perfect form of physical exercise then discovered. It was both educational and symbolic. So far as it was educational, being closely connected with appropriate music, it produced, according to the Greek idea, the proper religious atmosphere. So far as dancing was symbolic, it was the immediate ancestor of drama. The boy who danced in honour of Dionyeus was trying to make himself resemble the god, trying to bring out pictorially, as it were, the history and personality of the god. Thus dancing became expressive of very different kinds of feeling and action. The very movemnt of the chorus in Greek dramas helped to attune the minds of the spectators to the kind of play that was being enacted before their eyes.

In Greek society grown-up men and women were not allowed to dance together. Nevertheless, there were some dances which were performed together by the youth of both the sexes. For instance, there was a chain dance, the Hormos carried out by youths and maidens, holding hands in a changing linex. Another variety was called the Crane or Geranos, said to have been first performed by Theseus after his dliverance from the Labyrinth. Its elaborate complications were supposed to represent the mazes of the Labyrinth. But dances also had a very practical intention. They were not only a form of bodily training, but especially of bodily training for war. Warlike dances of this kind were especially popular with the Dorians, and one of the most celebrated was the pyrrhic dance, in which performers clad in arms imitated all the ways in which blows from the spears can be avoided—now leaping in the air, now crouching down, now bending to one side, now drawing back or dealing all manners of strokes at close quarters. In a word, dancing was an education and a religious ceremony, a physical exercise and a piece of live and vivid dramas.

CLASSICAL ARTISTS.

Facts like these enable us to understand why classical dancing is so absolutely different from the modern forms of salutory exercise. It means something entirely different from aumsement. It is in the highest degree symbolic. But in its immediate appeal to the eye it represents not only motions, but also, according to Greek idea thoughts. Unless one looks at it from the proper historic standpoint, the whole meaning and value are missed. If the great exponents of classical dancing whom we have seen in recent days, bring before us, as Miss Maud Allan does, strongly emphasised motions, thoughts in the presence of death, or, in lighter mood, the mere *Joie d' Vivre* with a background of dark blue sea breaking on shores of eternal beauty—they are merely carrying out of us some of those high purposes for which dancing existed in olden times, and which have been forgotten or effaced in modern culture. The dancing master in the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," it may be remembered, asserts that the destinies of the nations depend on the science of dancing. Paradoxical as this is to a modern ear it would mean something true and real to the philosopher or artist of Hellas. Even we ourselves, inspired by the beauty of the rhythmical movement, can at least understand and echo the enthusiastic comments of Florizel to Perdita, in "The Winter's Tale," "When you do dance," says Florizel, "I wish you a wave of the sea." And when the classical dancer moves before our eyes, we, too, feel the inspiration of movement, the rhythmical sway and pulse of the ocean.

A SOCIALIST'S FORTUNE.

Immediately after August Bebel's death it was generally stated in the German Press that he was possessed of a fortune mounting to 900,000 marks (£45,000). Though it is probably not so large as this, it is certainly considerable. Herr Molkenburg, a member of the Reichstag, who is Bebel's executor, states that it is a well-known fact that during the last thirty years Bebel acquired very considerable sums in the shape of legacies from persons well disposed to the Social Democratic cause, in addition to which his published books brought him a very respectable revenue. It may be taken as certain that Behel was a rich man when he died, even though the fact might be considered by some purists inconsistent with the revolutionary collectivism for which he stood.

The most famous of the legacies to which we have referred was that of an officer who bequeathed to Bebel his whole fortune of £20,000. Bebel handed over one-half of the estate to the officer's family, employed one-quarter upon various industrial and co-operative institutions, and retained only £5,000. Another legacy, perhaps equally notorious, was that of Herr Steachling, a Strasburg banker, who left Bebel a legacy of £400, giving as the reason in his will that Bebel had formerly protested against the German annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. At the time this occurred, ten years ago, it excited much comment in the German Press. Besides being the recipient of legacies, Bebel had a considerable interest in the little factory for which he originally travelled. His book, "Woman and Socialism," was also a very profitable publication.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REWARD.

Sir Edward Grey. has, with one exception, been continuously Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs over a longer period than any of his predecessors in that office. The one exception was Lord Castlereagh, who came into office in March 1812; and continued in office until his death in August, 1822, an unbroken period of nearly ten and a half stirring years. Against this Sir Edward Grey has now been Foreign Minister for seven and three-quarter years, so that he has nearly three years to go to break Lord Castlereagh's record.

There have been twenty-seven Foreign Ministrs since 1782, so that Sir Edward's term of service is much above the average of five years. Viscount Palmerston was Foreign for about sixteen years altogether a longer period than anyone else, but it was made up of four different terms, the same number as the late Lord Salisbury, who was altogether Foreign Minister for over fourteen years. The majority of these Foreign Ministers since 1782 have been Knights of the Garter, including Sir Edward Grey, who, however, is the only non-peer among them to bear the distinction.

MYSTERY OF CZAR'S SON.

STILL UNABLE TO WALK.

It is still believed, says the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily Mail," that the Czar's eight-year-old son and heir (whose illness last autumn was surrounded with mystery) will be taken to the Sakki salt lake baths near Eupatoria for a special "cure" while the Court is at Livadia, the Czar's summer residence on the south coast of the Crimea.

A military officer from Sebastopol, whose official duty enabled him to see much of the Czar's son during the few days' stay of the Court in Odessa, tells me that he looks well, and even robust, is vivaciously interested in naval and military reviews, and gives the impression generally of happy boyhood, but his physical movements are, to use my informant's expression, "grievously restricted." He is closely attended by a burly but gentle Cossack, who carries him hither and thither, lifts him into and out of the imperial equipage, and ministers to his convenience and comfort in every possible way. The boy apparently entertains a sincere affection for his devoted attendant.

WANTED, SANITY IN JUDGMENT.

Mr. Gerald Gould writes in "The New Statesman":—

The blessed word "genius" covers a multitude of virtues; and perhaps that is why it is so often used as an apology for vice. "Much must be forgiven to the artist," we read; and then, in the next line: "This, however, is a dangerous doctrine." So dangerous, indeed, has it been found that there have been few attempts to be quite honest and explicit in the application of it. Its tendencies have been exaggerated in two opposite directions: the voluptuary has made an art of sin, and the puritan has made a sin of art. We are not unacquainted in our own time with sets where the pursuit of beauty in form or sound or colour is curiously held to justify, if not to necessitate, immorality of life; and people at the other extreme, people so virtuous and strenuous that they would expurgate the "Christian Commonwealth" and sterilise the milk of human kindness, have strengthened the same view by attributing immorality of life to everyone who pursued beauty in colour or sound or form. Such critics, explicably enough, keep their keenest doubts for novel developments in art; they find it impossible not to suspect a futurist of having a past, or to credit a cubist with being on the square.

ENGLISH AS THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

BY PROFESSOR WALTER RIPPMANN, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

There is nothing new in the idea of language that should serve as the universal means of communication among nations. Even when civilised mankind was comparatively small in numbers and the world seemed vast, men were attracted by the idea. As more of the world and of its many languages became known, the desirability of a language intelligible to all appeared more obvious. As commerce grew and improved means of communication spanned the continents and the oceans of the world, diversity of speech was left to be a serious obstacle.

For various reasons, three languages gradually attained first-rate importance. One of the Romance languages (French), one of the Teutonic languages, (German), and English, of which the vocabulary combines Teutonic and Romance elements. All three are spoken by leading nations, proud of their ancestry, jealous of their rights.

Latin at one time was the international language of the learned, and quite recently its adoption as such has again been urged. Few will be found to support this claim; most recognise that Latin is cumbrous in grammer and limited in vocabulary. This has led some to suggest modifications of it, called by fantastic names such as "Latinesce" or "Mundolingue." Others again have based their schemes on the Romance languages that have developed from Latin; such are the languages "Nuove Roman" or "Panroman" or "Idiom Neutral." A third group take the Teutonic language as a basis, for instance, "Volapuk," "Tutonish." Lastly there are artificial languages which draw their vocabulary from Romance and Teutonic languages, such as "Esperanto."

When we consider the many schemes put forward, we may observe a gradual improvement. The failures of the past are noted with profit, and the great advance in the study of philology leads to greater skill in solving the problem. Volapuk showed a step forward; for a time it was very successful. Who speaks it now? Esperanto is distictly superior to it; some maintain that Ido is better still. Have we reached the limit of perfectibility?

A review of the past endeavours to create a universal language—suggests that we have [illegible] Put forward any such language, submit it to the criticism of educated men: after a time defects will be discovered, the committee, or council, or academy who are guardians of the language are asked to accept certain alleged improvements, they refuse, there is a split—that is what past experience leads us to expect.

For our present purpose, however, we will assume that Esperanto (or Ido it does not matter which), is the best artificial language that the wit of man can devise. I have studied it with some care, and I have profound admiration for Dr. Zamenhoff, its Creator. It is a very fine piece of work which does credit to his linguistic skill no less than to his humanitarian idealism. I do not propose to criticies it in detail, but I am willing to concede that the sounds have been well chosen, that the spelling represents them adequately, and that the grammar is very simple. To my mind the grave objections to any artificial language arise from a consideration of its vocabulary.

The vocabularly of Esperanto is mainly based on the Romance languages. To those who know, say, French or Italian, the meaning of most of the roots is fairly obvious; but the millions (think of Asia alone) who know no European language, have to learn the roots without such assistance, and the millions who know Teutonic languages only will recognise little that looks familiar.

But there is a much more serious consideration. Language may be said to consist of words with a simple meaning and words and phrases with complex meaning. To the former we may reckon the numerals, designations of time, names of concrete objects, *linnet, daffodil*, such words as *and* or *but*. When translating from or into a foreign language they give us no difficulty; the rendering is obvious. But the words which really matter are those which have many associations. If we look up such a word in the dictionary, we find that no one foreign word is an exact equivalent. These words and phrases render good tranlation so difficult that we call it a fine art, and when we know two languages really well, even the best translation from one into the other leaves us dissatisfied. We pay our tribute to the skill of the translator, but feel that the rhythm that delighted us in a piece of majestic prose, the perfume of an exquisite lyric are lost in the rendering. The finer the literary quality of the original, the more we miss in the translation. Even in the rare case when poet translates poet, the work of the second-hand is noticeable, almost always.

The complex words (*gentleman* and *fellow, esprit and Gout, wehmut* and *Schadenfreude* may serve as examples) are the words that matter. The meanings are a reflex of national psychology, the outcome of our national life. We acquire a full knowledge of these words in our own language, through meeting them many times in many contexts. We do not know a foreign language well, until these words arouse the same associations in our minds as the foreigner's.

All these finer shades, the perfumes, the overtones are lost in an artificial language. The complexity of the words is ignored; the idiomatic phrase which delighted us has to yield to a colourless matter-of-fact expression. The artificial word is regarded as the equivalent of some English word by an Englishman, of some French word by a Frenchman, but the English word and the French word are not equivalent. It is just here that the idea of universality is delusive; it is this which renders an original literature in an artificial language impossible.

Compare the literature of Esperanto (and any conceivable development of that literature) with the literature of England, France or Germany; you are holding a rushlight to the sun! It is made up largely of translations which may content those who do not know the originals but are no substitutes for them. Original Esperanto verse is unimpeachable in sentiment and that is all that can be said for it.

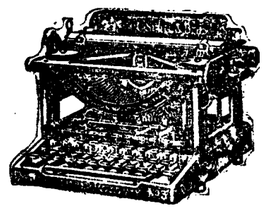
I know that many English people derive genuine pleasure and satisfaction from their knowledge of Esperanto. They have learnt a foreign language with a minimum of effort; they are delighted to find that they can converse at congress with people of many nationalities; it appeals to their desire for universal brotherhood. Yet I wonder whether the efforts so earnestly devoted to the propagation of Esperanto are really to the advantage of mankind, and whether they should not rather be directed to purifying our mother tongue, so that it may more quickly become the world language.

How do things stand at present? English is spoken far more widely than any other language; it is the speech of 150 millions, reckoning white men alone, and it is the official language and in a great measure the common means of intercommunication in the British possessions with their population of 350 millions. It has a well-recognised commercial value; it has a splendid literature; in both respects it is far ahead of any artificial language. All this the advocates of Esperanto tell us is of no account in the face of national jealously. Particularly the French and the Germans will not recognise English as the world language. Probably not in theory; but when we consider their practice, what do we find? In France and Germany English has never been better taught and more widely learnt than at the present day. A quite exceptional experience (as Director of the London University Holiday Course in English for Foreigners, for nine years) enables me to say that the same is true of almost every other country. As soon as we do our full duty to India, the number of those who know English will be very largely increased; no sane person will urge that we should use Esperanto for the education of our fellow-subjects of alien race.

There is no reason to anticipate a decline in the spread of English; and we can contribute our share by making it better fitted as a world language. Foreigners tell us that the grammer gives them little trouble, and they can soon acquire a good working vocabulary; but they are unanimous in regarding our irregular spelling as a serious obstacle to the beginner. The pronunciation is not difficult in itself; even the "th" can easily be taught; the seat of the trouble is the irrational spelling which so often gives no clue to the pronunciation. Some difficulty is also due to our not having laid down at all clearly what we mean by "good English" or "pure English" speech. Here, then, are two ways in which we can make our language more attractive and valuable, not only to the foreigner, but to ourselves.

That is the work undertaken by the Simplified Speling Sosieti, and a postcard to the Secretary at 44, Great Russell Street, London W.C., England will furnish the reader with particulars of a movement which is attracting well-merited attention. They are inspired, above all, by the desire to save a year (at least) of the education time of our children and to enable an essential subject to be taught reasonably and easily which must now be taught unreasonably and at the cost of much time and labour. But they also devote their energies to the movement beause they believe that our English language can and should be made a still better instrument and that men of all nations will of their own free will, learn it. There is no need to force it upon anyone; that would arouse a natural resentment. But if the English language is making its way now, and in spite of its defective spelling and the absence of a well-established standard of speech, should we not do our utmost to remove these acknowledged obstacles? Granted that in grammar and artificial language it may be simpler than ours—but ours is the key to the vast literary output of Britain and America in our day and to the splendid treasures of our past literature; and what foreigner would be so indolent and so shortsighted as to think that the artificial language weighed heavier in the balance than English?

The day will surely come when the English speaker will find an audience throughout the world and the works of our philsophers and poets, our men of science and our men of business will be read and appreciated in every country and in every clime.



Would You Buy a Motor Car without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

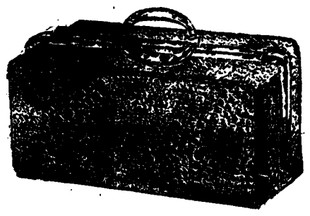
"THE MYSO-CHROME" At. BADRI MAHAL Hornby Road. Fort, BOMBAY.

DERBY SHOE.

The Popular Shoe.

Selected Dark Tan Chrome Calf, Full Leather Lining, Thin Pressed Chrome soles, Rs. 10 per pair
" Black " " " Rs. 9 per pal:

SQ. HAND BAG



GENUINE QUALITY.

Crocodile Grained Hide, Dark Brown or Black Color. High class revette Lock-in Handle frame, Nickel Plated Fittings, Lined Linen.

Size	16"	18"	20"
Price Rs.	16/-	18/-	20/-

Gent's Albert Slippers.

Brown or Black Best Chrome Tanned Leather. } 1st Quality. Rs. 5-4 per pair. 2nd Quality Rs 4-8 per pair.

The above are some of the Productions of The MYSORE TANNERY Ld For whom Messrs. SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co., are The Sole Agents for Bombay, Berar and Central Provinces.

Agents to be appointed everywhere soon.

309—6

This is Rose's

The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

COWPER & Co

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

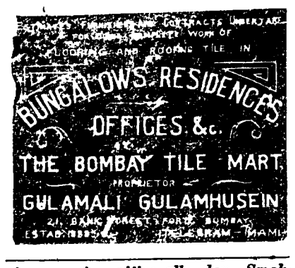
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.



Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

LADIES WEEK

AT

CATCHPOLE'S.

Heavy Reductions throughout the Department, We mean to make a Big Sacrifice.

Call on Monday, 22nd September.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.

BOMBAY.

318—4.

ALLOW US

That PALMER TYRES are decidedly superior and better lasting than all the other Tyres ever manufactured. There is nothing to equal PALMERS for quality and satisfaction. Hence they are known as "THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRES."

For full particulars for Cycle, Motor Cycle and Motor Car tyres, please apply to

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

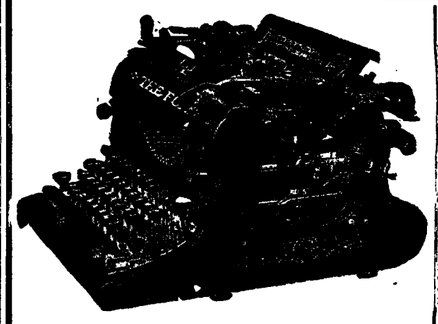
East Street, POONA. Bridge Road, BANGALORE.

Can be had from all dealers.

ALL THAT YOU HAVE DESIRED

IN A TYPEWRITER

IS FOUND IN THE FOX MODEL 24



VISIBILITY: By Visibility we mean that every character is in full sight as written and remains in full sight all the time.

DURABILITY: The Durability of the Fox Typewriter was established many years ago. Owing to its light touch and easy action there is practically no friction in its working parts.

SPEED: Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

BETTER THAN THE BEST OF OTHERS

LIGHT TOUCH: "No falling leaf lighter than the Touch of the Fox Typewriter." A frictionless, pivotal type bar with brad-bearing and a ball-bearing carriage help to produce this.

EASY ACTION: The best materials, the most skilled workmen and perfect adjustments make the Fox Typewriter the Easiest to operate.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Removable Platens; Interchangeable Carriages; Double Forward Carriage Release; New, Patented Removable Ribbon Spools; Variable Line Spacing; Stencil Cutter; Card Holder; Tabulator; Back Space Key; Two-Color Ribbon; Eighty-eight Characters. These combined features can be found in no other typewriter

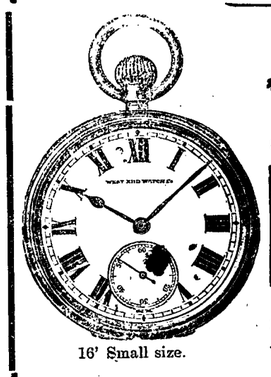
Sole Agents:—

SURANA, DALAL & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



16' Small size.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct.GOLD...Rs.70, 18ct.GOLD...Rs.100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

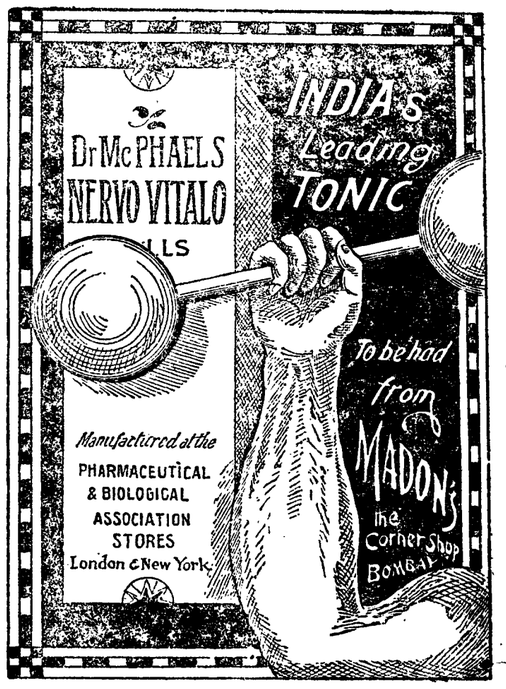
Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.



M. T. MADON & Co.,

Manufacturing & Dispensing Chemists,

24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, BMBAOY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co., have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS.

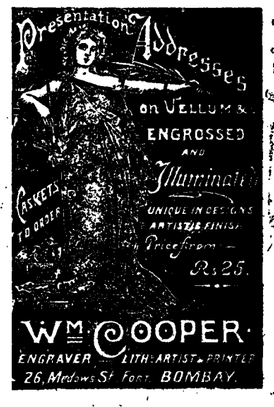
Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131 GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.



Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow St. Fort, Bombay.